MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 OCTOBER 1982

Lebanon

Haddad Position, Meeting With Sharon -- Christian Militia Commander Sa'd Haddad announced to journalists that he is prepared to leave Lebanon if his presence becomes an obstacle to security arrangements for southern Lebanon, AFP and Jerusalem radio reported. He said he did not want his presence to be an embarrassment and stressed that the important thing is security for the southern area. Haddad added that he would be happy to live in Israel. Earlier, Haddad met in Marj 'Uyun with Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon to discuss security arrangements for southern Lebanon, the Voice of Hope radio and IDF radio said. During his tour of the area, Sharon remarked that Israel will not allow anyone to supervise the security of southern Lebanon unless an agreement is signed between Israel and Lebanon, Jerusalem radio affirmed.

In another development, Jerusalem radio said that 1,500 Palestinians in camps have petitioned the IDF to remain in the southern area until security is restored. The radio indicated that this is part of an effort by Palestinians to form a new leadership, though it is being threatened by the PLO. Meanwhile, "many" southern Lebanon inhabitants have volunteered to join Haddad's militia because they claim the Lebanese Army cannot stop the return of "terrorists" to the area, the radio said.

Cabinet Formed -- After a "long and difficult meeting" between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to form a government, al-Wazzan announced the formation of a new Cabinet, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Al-Wazzan read the Cabinet list over the radio, in which he assumes the role of interior minister as well as prime minister; the new deputy prime minister is Elie Salim and the defense minister is 'Isam Khuri. Al-Wazzan noted that the government was formed from outside the Chamber of Deputies.

According to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, the new government is viewed as an important political success for Al-Jumayyil; Ihdin Free and Unified Lebanon radio also praised the Cabinet formation.

Security Situation -- The Lebanese Army arrested 68 persons and confiscated large amounts of arms in southern Beirut on 7 October, Beirut radio reported citing an army command statement. Voice of Lebanon radio noted that the army's operations continued the next day. Reports cited by Beirut radio indicated that the Lebanese Army will begin security measures in East Beirut on 10 October. In another development, the new Lebanese Government issued an order banning Israelis from entering Beirut, which follows a similar IDF order, Jerusalem radio disclosed.

Meanwhile, Israel released 82 prisoners held in the Ansar detention camp in southern Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported.

PLO

In an appeal to Arab leaders, carried by WAFA and reported by AFP, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat accused the multinational peacekeeping forces in Lebanon of joining the Lebanese Army's "systematic campaign" to "annihilate" the Palestinian people. 'Arafat accused the United States of supporting the alleged arrests and torture of Palestinians and asserted that although the multinational forces may not have taken a direct part in the activities, their silence makes them accomplices. According to ANSA, the Italian Foreign Ministry affirmed that none of the multinational forces has had any role in the Lebanese Army operations.

Meanwhile, WAFA cited a Palestinian source in Damascus denying that 'Arafat had visited the Al-Biqa' Valley on 6 October as reported earlier by AFP, Monte Carlo radio said.

Israel

The Foreign Ministry "vigorously denied" reports that Israel had retracted its demand that the "terrorists" leave Lebanon before the IDF. The statement released by the ministry spokesman said Israel insists the "terrorists" leave first from all of Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported.

In response to a report by Jack Anderson in the American press that the USSR intends to renew relations with Israel, a Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Jerusalem radio denied knowledge of such intentions. He added that the Soviets would have to take the first step in reestablishing relations, though Israel would welcome these relations.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi forces repulsed an Iranian offensive launched early 7 October in the Mandali region, an Iraqi military communique carried by INA declared. In a followup statement carried by Baghdad radio, an Iraqi military spokesman reported that Iran lost 515 dead and 2 helicopters downed. An Iraqi officer, cited by INA said that before the alleged annihilation of Iranian forces near Mandali, the Iranians fought in stages, first using artillery and then over 30,000 soldiers; he admitted that Iran had penetrated Iraqi lines before being forced back. Meanwhile, an Iranian military communique carried by Tehran radio claimed Iran held its positions near Mandali and hit Iraq's Al-Faw oil installations in the southern region.

Libya

Speaking over Tripoli radio at a 7 October "Vengeance Day" rally, Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed that "enemies" of the Libyan people must be eliminated. Declaring that this job cannot be done by the revolutionary committees alone, he stated that every Libyan traveling abroad is responsible for the task of eliminating adversaries, adding that these enemies are U.S.-subsidized.

Egypt

In a speech carried by Cairo radio at a National Democratic Party headquarters ceremony marking the first anniversary of the death of former President Anwar as-Sadat, President Husni Mubarak praised As-Sadat as a great leader and a man of unique capabilities, adding that As-Sadat's greatest accomplishment was the 1973 October war "victory," followed by the peace agreements with Israel.

Afghanistan

At the end of talks in Budapest between President Babrak Karmal and Hungarian leaders, Afghanistan and Hungary signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation, a joint communique carried by BAKHTAR reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 196 *8 October 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat: Multinational Force Part of 'Campaign' [AFP] A 1
WAFA Reports Denial of 'Arafat Al-Biqa' Visit [Monte Carlo] A 1
Arab Ministers Pass Child Welfare Resolutions A 1
[KHALEEJ TIMES 7 Oct]
FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH To Be Published in Cyprus A 2
[AL-ITTIHAD 6 Oct]

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Defense Ministers To Meet 10 December [SPA] C 1
Gulf Businessmen To Attend Symposium in PRC [Kuwait ARAB TIMES 7 Oct] C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Jordanian Commander Arrives With Husayn Message C 1

YAR

Official on PDRY, Libya, Ethiopia Alliance C 2
['UMAN 6 Oct]

EGYPT

Mubarak Speech Commemorating As-Sadat 7 October D 1
Mubarak Speaks To Press on Renewed Autonomy Talks D 3
Source Denies Passing PLO Fighters to Israel D 4
Ghazalah Requests Delay in Joint Maneuvers D 4
[AL-MUSSAWAR 7 Oct]
Muhyi Ad-Din on Egyptian-Sudanese Integration Plan D 4
Egypt Participates in Afro-French Summit 8-10 Oct D 5
Iraq Permits Sale of Egyptian Newspapers 6 Oct D 6
Briefs: Swedish Loan D 6

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communique No 865 E 1
Iranian Losses E 1
Correspondents Continue Tour of Mandali E 2
Iranian Claim to War Indemnities 'Unacceptable' E 2

JORDAN

Government Rejects UNRWA Cutbacks on Refugees F 1
AR-RA'Y Cites Palestinian on Beirut Massacres F 1
[AR-RA'Y 8 Oct]

LEBANON

Al-Wazzan Announces Formation of New Cabinet 7 Oct G 1
East Beirut Security Measures To Start 10 October G 2
Haddad Comments After Meeting With Sharon, Eytan G 2
'Prepared To Leave' Lebanon [AFP] G 2
Al-Murabitun Issues Statement on Current Issues G 3
[Voice of Arab Lebanon]
Al-As'ad Meets Saudi Envoy, Other Dignitaries G 5

SYRIA

Al-Asad Receives Message From 'Ali Nasir Muhammad H 1
Arab People's Conference Convenes 7 October H 1
Ba'th Official Speaks H 1
Anti-Iraqi Front on Military Operations in Iraq H 1
ATH-THAWRAH Praises Syrian-USSR Friendship Treaty [8 Oct] H 2

ISRAEL

$3 Billion Aid Request To Be Submitted to U.S. I 1
Foreign Ministry Insists PLO Leave Lebanon First I 1
PLO Seen Wanting To Undermine Syrian Withdrawal I 1
[HA'ARETZ 8 Oct]
Sharon, Haddad Talk About Security Arrangements I 2
Lebanese Join Haddad Ranks for Regional Defense I 2
Sharon on Supervision of Lebanon Security Zone I 3
Some Palestinians Urge IDF To Stay in S. Lebanon I 3
New Palestinian Organization I 3
Haddad States Condition for Immediate Retirement I 3
Minister Sharon Addresses Irgun Veterans I 4
Criticizes U.S. I 4
Peres: IDF Can Prevent Set Up of PLO State I 5
Lebanon Asks Israelis Be Kept Out of Beirut I 5
IDF Stiffens Regulations for Entering Lebanon I 5
Meridor Tours Refugee Camps, Rejects Relocation I 6
Large Number of 'Terrorists' To Be Released I 6
Shamir Praises Alliance with Phalangists I 7
Begin's Arab Affairs Advisers on Israeli Arabs I 7
[BAMAHANE 7 Oct]
Tehiya MK Porat Wants Sovereignty Over W. Bank I 12
Frayj Urges 'Compromise' on Palestinians I 12
[Paris LE MATIN 5 Oct]
ASH-SHA'B Says Palestinian State Only Option [27 Sep] I 13
U.S. Said Seeking Concessions From 'Moderates' I 14
[AT-TALI'AH 30 Sep]
Levi: Elections Should Be Held at Once I 15
Alignment Executive Debates No-Confidence Motion I 15
New Settlement Bloc To Be Established in Samaria I 16
Foreign Ministry Reacts to Report on USSR Relations I 16
Relations With Egypt Predicted To Improve I 16
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 7 Oct]
Cultural-Scientific Pact With France Not Renewed I 16
New Battleship Reportedly Being Designed [HA'ARETZ 6 Oct] I 17
Briefs: Immigration Statistics; New IAI Director I 17

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

French-African Summit Conference To Convene P 1
Mobutu Press Conference [AFP] P 1
Officials Begin Arriving for Summit Conference P 2
Ghali Arrives in Kinshasa [Kinshasa] P 2
Mitterrand Arrives [AFP] P 2
Benin, Togo, Ivory Coast Arrivals [Kinshasa] P 3
Diouf, Jawara, Stevens Arrive [Dakar] P 3

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Delivers 'Vengeance Day' Speech Q 1
JANA Report Q 2

MAURITANIA

Radio Reports Activities of Cuban Delegation Q 5

SUDAN

Iraqi Diplomat Praises Republic's Support Q 5
Vice President At-Tayyib To Visit Iraq Q 6

TUNISIA

Turkish Prime Minister Continues Official Visit Q 6
Signs Cooperation Agreements [Ankara] Q 6
Holds News Conference Q 7
Joint Communique Q 8
Departs 7 October Q 11

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Guerrillas Claim Battle Successes R 1
[Voice of Broad Masses of Eritrea]

KENYA

Moi Comments on Loyalty of Armed Forces R 1
Paper Confirms Odinga Restriction Order R 2
[THE NAIROBI TIMES 6 Oct]

SOMALIA

Information Minister Summarizes U.S. Visit R 2

TANZANIA

Cooperation Talks With Zimbabwe Open 6 Oct [AFP] R 3

UGANDA

AFP: Six Suspected Rebels Killed Near Kampala R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI

French President Mitterrand's Press Conference [AFP] S 1

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Kolingba Leaves To Attend Kinshasa Summit [AFP] S 1

CHAD

Hissein Habre To Attend French-African Summit [AFP] S 2
Chairman Habre Plans 'Strong' Government S 2
[Paris LE MONDE 3-4 Oct]

RWANDA

French President Arrives in Kigali 7 October [AFP] S 4
Holds Press Conference [AFP] S 4
Comments on African Relations [Paris] S 5

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

GRAPHIC on Deportation of Ghanaians From Britain T 1
Former People's National Party Chairman Sentenced T 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

S. African Report on Downing of MiG Rebutted U 1
S. Africa Charged With Violation of Airspace U 1
Minister Says S. African Overflights Continue U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Water Rationed in Beira Following Sabotage U 2
Foreign Minister Meets Gromyko, Others at UN U 2
Frelimo Announces Measures To Strengthen Cells U 2
Party Cells To Be Purged U 2

NAMIBIA

SADF Destroys 'Large' SWAPO Supply Convoy [AFP] U 3
Alliance President Leaves for U.S., Britain U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF Refuses To Comment on Captured Soviet [RAND DAILY MAIL 7 Oct] U 3
Angolan Version of Dogfight Questioned U 4
Downed Angolan Plane Reportedly MiG-21 [THE STAR 6 Oct] U 4
Five Ministers Cut Ties With White Church U 5
Uranium Enrichment Process Recognized 'Success' U 5

ZIMBABWE

Government Takes Over Private Film Company U 5
[THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE 1 Oct]
Prices of Staple Foods To Increase 8 Oct [AFP] U 6

'ARAFAT: MULTINATIONAL FORCE PART OF 'CAMPAIGN'

NC072309 Paris AFP in English 2304 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 7 (AFP) -- Yasir 'Arafat accused the multi-national peace-keeping force today of joining what he called a "systematic campaign" of the Lebanese Army "to annihilate the Palestinian people" in Lebanon.

A dispatch of the Palestinian news agency WAFA monitored here said he charged the alleged campaign included arrests and torture. It was "a new wave of terror aimed at expelling the Palestinians from Lebanon." The Lebanese Army was doing this "with the consent and support of the American Government," the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chief was quoted as saying.

His accusations were made in an appeal to Arab kings and heads of state.

When the multi-national force of Americans, French and Italian soldiers was not taking a direct part in the Lebanese Army actions, it was an accomplice because of its silence, Mr 'Arafat asserted. "The Lebanese Army, instead of carrying on the Israeli-American plan with an inhuman campaign against our people, would have been better inspired to chase the Israelis from Lebanon or at least try to do that," Mr 'Arafat's message stated.

WAFA REPORTS DENIAL OF 'ARAFAT AL-BIQA' VISIT

JN071121 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The Palestinian News Agency reported that a responsible Palestinian source in Damascus has denied that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat visited the township of Jdita in Al-Biqa' yesterday morning. The source added that the news reports on Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Al-Biqa' are baseless because Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] was on an official visit to the YAR after which he left directly to Baghdad on another official visit.

Earlier, an informed source in Lebanon said that 'Arafat visited Jdita and the Abu Hamad camp in the Al-Biqa' area.

ARAB MINISTERS PASS CHILD WELFARE RESOLUTIONS

GF071140 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The fifth meeting of the Executive Bureau of the Arab social affairs and labour minister council ended yesterday evening at the Abu Dhabi Intercontinental Hotel by adopting a number of resolutions on child welfare, establishment of Arab social development centres, increased cooperation with the UN and its specialised agancies, helping the victims of Zionist aggressions and increasing the council's budget to carry out all these activities. A press release issued at the end of the meeting said the bureau has decided to:

-- Double the annual budget of the Arab Social Work Fund to two million dollars;

-- Adopt a charter for the Arab child's rights as part of the council's efforts for the welfare and development of the Arab child, coordinate these efforts with those of the international agencies, participate fully in the observance of the universal children's day, provide adequate studies for the social care of the Arab child, and take special measures for the welfare of the Palestinian children in the occupied territories and outside;

-- Order preparation of studies in cooperation with the PLO, the Arab League and other concerned national and international agencies for steps to be taken for the care of the Palestinian children on a long-term basis and forward its recommendations for implementation to the Arab League and the council;

-- Support the various Palestinian social development organisations with funds for the care and relief of the children of the victims of the enemy invasion of Lebanon (this includes an annual amount of 100,000 dollars from the Social Work Fund to the PLO); and

-- Appeal to the Arab countries to extend every kind of support to the activities of the council and other social development agencies in their efforts to promote the welfare of the Arab and the Palestinian children.

FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH TO BE PUBLISHED IN CYPRUS

GF061342 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] AL-ITTIHAD has learned that the Fatah daily newspaper FALASTIN AL-THAWRAH will be published in Larnaka in Cyprus beginning next week and will be distributed to all Arab countries. The newspaper was formerly published in Beirut.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC DEFENSE MINISTERS TO MEET 10 OCTOBER

LD080906 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0604 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 8 Oct (SPA) -- The second GCC defense ministers conference will begin on 10 October at the council's headquarters in Riyadh. The defense ministers will discuss a number of questions regarding the strengthening of cooperation and coordination among the council's states in the areas of defense and military affairs.

GULF BUSINESSMEN TO ATTEND SYMPOSIUM IN PRC

GF071132 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 7 Oct 82 p 13

[Text] Geneva, Oct. 6 (KUNA) -- A Kuwaiti company is taking part in an unusual business trip later this month -- in China, it was reported here.

More than 50 chief executives from 18 mainly West European countries are to attend an international symposium in the Chinese capital, Beijing.

Apart from Kuwait, the other Arab firms are a UAE company and a Saudi group. It is the first time that Arab companies have been represented at the week-long symposium, which was launched last year and is organised by the Geneva-based European Management Forum.

The high-level meetings with key Chinese Government officials, including ministers, and leaders of Chinese public enterprise will be held in the capital's Great Hall of the People.

Names of the companies on the visit to China have not been revealed, but they cover areas such as energy, construction, telecommunications, transport, and agriculture.

SAUDI ARABIA

JORDANIAN COMMANDER ARRIVES WITH HUSAYN MESSAGE

LD061328 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] At 1400 today His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at his Royal Court office in Jidda Gen Sa'id ibn ash-Shakir, the general commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, who handed his majesty a message from his brother, His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan. The meeting was attended by the crown prince, His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; the second deputy premier, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

The general commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces arrived in Jidda at noon today. He was welcomed on arrival at the airport by the chief of the general staff, Staff Gen al-Hammad; the acting commander of the western region, Maj Gen Muhammad [name indistinct]; the Jordanian ambassador and a number of officials.

YAR

OFFICIAL ON PDRY, LIBYA, ETHIOPIA ALLIANCE

GF071159 Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 6 Oct 82 p 3

[Report on interview with Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Ghalib 'Ali Jamil by 'UMAN correspondent 'Abdallah Shamrid in San'a' -- date not given]

[Excerpt] On the YAR stand on the tripartite alliance, which includes Libya, Ethiopia and the PDRY, [Ghalib 'Ali Jamil] said: Our position has been clear since this alliance was announced. We are an Arab country that calls for peace, nonalignment, adherence to international laws and respect for the sovereignty of all countries. We are against military alliances and anything that could arouse a reaction from other countries. Our position on the alliance is clear: It serves neither peace nor the stability of the area. On the contrary, it paves the way for foreign interference in the affairs of the area. Those who join such alliances do not work in favor of Arab interests. The stands of the member countries of this alliance were made clearer than ever when the Arab nation was in distress recently. [They] stood idly by as others moved. They did not come to give a hand. That is why I stress that the Arab nation has only to count on itself and get away from all illusions, particularly since the Lebanon war revealed the stands of these countries.

MUBARAK SPEECH COMMEMORATING AS-SADAT 7 OCTOBER

NC071124 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0927 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Speech delivered by President Husni Mubarak at a ceremony at National Democratic Party headquarters on the first anniversary of the death of President as-Sadat -- live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Almighty God has said in His holy book: Every soul shall have a taste of death; and only on the day of judgment shall you be paid your full recompense. Only he who is saved far from the fire and admitted to the garden will have attained the object (of life), for the life of this world is but goods and chattels of deception. [Koranic verse]

Brother compatriots: A year has passed since his sad departure. We miss him as a great leader who was sincere in his love for his homeland, who was devoted in his work for the sake of his people and nation and who was brave in tackling the dangers and in accepting sacrifices. He was unique in his ability to overcome the constraints of time and proceed to the horizons of the future with his perspicacity and his deep, historic vision, in his feelings that Egypt alone is immortal and that all persons will pass away, and that dedication in the love of the homeland and in the service of the people is the climax of faith in God, and in His teachings and the apex of loftiness in sincerity and sacrifice.

As we miss him as a unique leader and an Egyptian full of national feeling, so the entire world misses him with us as one of the most prominent men of the century who achieved for humanity in years what was difficult to achieve in centuries. By their innate sharp feelings, they have been able to master the lessons of history and the realities of the times and realize that the world is one entity, that the human struggle is indivisible and that the question is can human society overcome its problems, face its responsibilities or fall in the abyss of incapacity and failure which will carry along with it all that human beings have built.

Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat was the authentic son of the village. He was a ture Egyptian, in his strong links with society and people, in his adherence to his values and traditions, in his pride in his heritage and in holding his land sacred, in his heroic readiness to sacrifice his life for the sake of his nation, in his boldness in accepting the most intractable challenges, in his waging the fiercest of battles in defense of right, honor and dignity, in the solidarity of his belief in God and in His divine decrees as well as in his mastery of the message of man as the successor of God on earth and the maker of civilization and progress.

Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat was internationally regarded as impartial toward the question of peace. He was heroically devoted to stopping war and destruction and he persistently sought to remove barriers, rancor and hatred among nations and peoples. He laid bridges of cooperation among states in the east and the west and opened new channels for creative interaction and coexistence among the sons of the one family of mankind. He did this following the words of God: "And make you into nations and tribes, that ye may know each other."

He was humane in his feelings toward the sufferings and pains of others. He was deeply moved by the feelings of an affectionate mother or a young child. In short, As-Sadat was great in his Egyptianism, unique in his humanity and vision. As-Sadat's loyalty to his homeland was obvious from his youth by virtue of his belonging to the Egyptian village, its pure soil, and its shielding sky; to its society that is based on affection, cooperation and forbearance; to its noble principles; and to its good sons, who give the most admirable examples of forbearance with their adherence to their faith, their ability to make sacrifices and their devotion to work and struggle.

Hence, the march of Anwar as-Sadat -- including all of the turns, challenges and achievements it contained -- is a story of an original Egyptian struggle. It is a great struggle to be added to the immortal Egyptian register. Therefore, it was not strange that As-Sadat devoted his youth and life to Egypt, giving all of his mind and capability to the national question. He revolted against colonialism and its agents; he rejected exploitation and violence, and defended the people's right to freedom and dignity. He carried the banner of struggle in the darkest and most difficult circumstances. He never yielded; time and ordeals only increased his firmness and determination to go on until the end of the road, either to victory or to martyrdom.

It was not strange that this noble Egyptian man was also a giant in his work and achievements. He was capable of moving on to the unknown and of overcoming the barrier of time. He turned dreams into reality, even if he encountered obstacles that shook the depths of mountains or placed the sun at his right and the moon at his left. Regardless of the attempts that sought to obliterate his struggle and detract from his accomplishments, the masses are always capable of ascertaining the truth. History is a register that knows no forgery and falsehood; matters cannot be mixed in it and great actions cannot be lost among peripheral things. The criterion of history is objective. It knows no bias and does not stem from any interest. It records the events without giving judgment or showing partiality to anyone.

As-Sadat, brother compatriots, was a giant in his achievement of peace amid a sea of wars, rancor and hostility and in his confronting huge obstacles and fearful psychological barriers that would have thwarted the determination of the greatest of men to whom the mere contemplation of crossing them would have been unrealistic.

As-Sadat was great in liberating the land of Egypt from the filth of occupation, and in his deep feeling that not one inch of Egypt, like the entire valley, must be given up, misused or betrayed. This was the basis of his heroic determination to liberate the land -- and regain the right and dignity -- and of his preservation of his sound vision of the higher strategic aims and of his differentiation between them and the accidental transient questions that are soon carried away by events.

The land of good Sinai will continue to be linked with the name of Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, the hero of war and peace, who crossed with the entire Arab nation to vast expanses and achieved huge gains for the Arab cause. The echoes of these gains continue to appear before us today, and their good reverberations will continue in the international arena long after this century has passed. No equitable man can deny As-Sadat's credit in rectifying the image of the Arabs and Muslims in the entire world. Had it not been for him, it would have been impossible for world opinion to respond to the rights and sufferings of the Arabs in the manner we have felt in recent months.

Anwar as-Sadat's name will continue to be linked with each [step in] history in which Egypt achieved a victory in its contemporary life, and with each measure of progress achieved by our struggling people, whether in the sphere of liberation and national salvation or in the strengthening of the edifice of democracy, the establishment of the role of institutions, the insurance of the citizen for himself, his assets and kin, the animation of the national economy, the beginning of the open-door policy, the reopening of the Suez Canal, the reconstruction of the canal area following years of isolation and obscurity, the building of new societies, the start in the repair of utilities, and in achieving local rule where the governorates are enjoying extensive powers and have taken control of their affairs.

Above everything else, the name of As-Sadat will continue to be linked with the great victory he achieved for his homeland and nation on 6 October 1973 -- the victory he scored together with the courageous armed forces which have always been his pride. His name will continue to be linked with 19 November 1979 when he embarked on peace, crossed ands of miles and placed the area at the approaches of a new era. We do not judge him by the current daily events but on the basis of the deep radical changes which he will continue to be effecting in the lives of individuals and groups.

In the end, he will continue to be linked with 25 April 1982 when the dearest fruits of his long struggle were reaped with the regaining of the dear Sinai and its purification from occupation; and by this, he would have fulfilled for his nation the greatest promise on the road to glory, honor and pride.

I was alongside the late president when he confronted the most serious situations and made several important and fateful decisions, beginning with the decision to cross the Suez Canal, the implementation and execution of which I had the honor of participating in. I had the opportunity of acquainting myself with several aspects of his personality as a farsighted leader, a man of foresight and unique courage. He did not hesitate to accept the strongest challenges and to engage in the most difficult situations as long as he believed that he was following the right course and acting to please his God and in the interest of his people. I sensed his worries and tribulations many times. In all situations I found him a strong leader capable, through his courage, of shouldering trust and carrying out his duty without hesitation or fear. His heart never knew despair; the pen never trembled in his hand. His life was a continuous series of decisions that changed history. This was the peak of man's achievement.

Brother compatriots, Anwar as-Sadat was a great man at his death, just as he was during his lifetime. His martyrdom occurred at the peak of his glory, on the day of his great victory, as though he wanted us not to remember the day of his departure with grief and sorrow but always to couple it with sublime loyalty and immortal accomplishment. For the sake of Egypt, As-Sadat met his God as great as men can be. "Think not of those who are slain in God's way as dead. Nay, they live, finding their sustenance in the presence of their lord." Say: "God speaketh the truth;" may God's peace and mercy be upon you. [applause]

MUBARAK SPEAKS TO PRESS ON RENEWED AUTONOMY TALKS

NC071411 Cairo MENA in English 1408 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, Oct 7 (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak today said that the previous Palestinian autonomy rounds of negotiations had almost reached a deadlock, because the gap in viewpoints between Egypt and Israel is quite big and there seems to be no bridging in those views.

The Egyptian president, who was speaking to pressmen, however, said that there were discussions under way in this connection and contacts were going on in that direction.

The president was answered a query about the repercussions of what he stated in his address about Egypt's preparedness to resume the autonomy negotiations if other parties were to enter them.

President Mubarak pointed out that the new Lebanese developments necessitated an accelerated solution, i.e. that there should be a national homeland for the Palestinians who should determine their own fate.

There was also the new development of President Reagan's initiative the president said, adding that new parties should enter (the autonomy) negotiations, as they reached the extent where a big gulf existed that could not be bridged.

President Mubarak pointed out that those Arab parties which would enter the negotiations were not yet ready. Therefore the matter needed more negotiations and time for consideration.

President Mubarak seconded the Lebanese president's [as received] declaration that there would be no settlement with Israel except in the framework of a comprehensive solution.

About a possible visit by Jordanian King Husayn to Egypt, President Mubarak said there was not talk at present about such a visit.

President Mubarak was making his statements to pressmen following his meeting with his top political aides.

SOURCE DENIES PASSING PLO FIGHTERS TO ISRAEL

NC072054 Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) -- A responsible source has told MENA that reports published in Syrian papers claiming that Egypt handed over Palestinian strugglers to Israel are fabricated.

The source added that these reports are completely false and that after going back to the competent authorities at the airport and passport office, it was learned that the persons' names reported by the Syrian papers are not documented as having entered Egypt, which proves the untruthfulness of these reports.

GHAZALAH REQUESTS DELAY IN JOINT MANEUVERS

NC071030 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0915 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) -- AL-MUSSAWAR magazine says that Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has requested the U.S. military authorities to postpone the joint Bright Star training maneuvers scheduled to take place next month and in which two battalions of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces are to participate.

In Friday's issue, the weekly says that Abu Ghazalah has requested the postponement of these maneuvers because he thinks the present time is not suitable for staging this joint training, which can take place next summer when the atmosphere may be more suitable. This is in view of Cairo's belief that the basic U.S. role at present is to achieve immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and to create suitable conditions for continuing the adoption of a comprehensive policy that will realize the right of self-determination for the Palestinians.

MUHYI AD-DIN ON EGYPTIAN-SUDANESE INTEGRATION PLAN

NC071524 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) -- Following President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's meeting with the political group, Prime Minster Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din has announced that the Egyptian-Sudanese integration project was discussed during the meeting. He added that there were changes related to some details and that it has been approved in its final form.

Answering a question on the meaning of signing an integration charter between Egypt and Sudan when the integration experience between the two countries had begun earlier, the prime minister said that the old experience of integration, which began in 1974, did not achieve the hopes of the two governments and peoples. He added that we hope there will be tangible results for the masses through this charter and during the new stage.

The prime minister added: One of the most important aspects of this charter is that it states that an integration fund with a defined budget be established. This may attract financing from international financial institutions for carrying out joint projects within the framework of the two countries' joint development plan.

As to whether integration means unity, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said that it means primarily the integration of projects based on historical, cultural and joint interests of the two peoples, which are embodied in the charter being implemented by the institutions. However, whether it leads to unity or not is left up to the circumstances. He added that there are stages -- incremental implementation of plans and projects that will make the masses feel the depth of their closeness.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din denied there were contradictions in cooperation between the two countries because there are many parties in Egypt whereas Sudan follows a one-party system. He said: The cohesion is implemented through the institutions.

The minister explained that fields covered by the integration charter -- in addition to economic integration -- (?will include) defense, political, foreign and social domains.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din affirmed that the integration charter will (?strengthen) the joint defense agreement [words indistinct] it affirms the coordination between Egypt and Sudan [word indistinct] in the security operations. There is a strategic depth: The two countries have strategic depths in common. He added that there must be a joint strategic plan to sustain the security in the two countries.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said there will be a meeting (?with all) institutions involved in the integration, after the issuance of the charter, to present their reports at the higher integration council so its budget may be defined.

EGYPT PARTICIPATES IN AFRO-FRENCH SUMMIT 8-10 OCT

NC051510 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1438 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, 5 Oct (MENA) -- Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador 'Umran ash-Shafi'i left Cairo at noon today for Kinshasa to join the Egyptian delegation, which is headed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. The delegation will participate in the meeting of the African-French summit conference that will be held from 8 to 10 October.

Heads and representatives of 38 African states and French President Francois Mitterrand will participate in this conference.

Dr Butrus Ghali is scheduled to leave for Kinshasa from New York, where he is currently heading Egypt's delegation at some of the meetings of the United Nations General Assembly.

At the conference, Dr Butrus Ghali will deliver Egypt's speech, which will deal with current developments in the Middle East in light of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the subsequent inhumane massacres of the Palestinians, and the importance of increasing the efforts to conclude a comprehensive solution in the area that secures the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The delegation accompanying Dr Butrus Ghali will include -- in addition to Ambassador 'Umran ash-Shafi'i -- a distinguished group of experts in African and European affairs, among them Ambassador Sa'd al-Faraji, Minister Plenipotentiary Ahmad Taha and Minister Plenipotentiary 'Ali Mahir.

MENA has learned that Dr Brutus Ghali will stop over in Paris for 1 day en route to Cairo on 11 October. In Paris, Dr Butrus Ghali will hold talks on the situation in the Middle East within the framework of the continuous consultations and coordination between the two countries on peace and on finding a solution to the Palestinian issue.

IRAQ PERMITS SALE OF EGYPTIAN NEWSPAPERS 6 OCT

NC052214 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct (MENA) -- The newspaper AL-AHRAM reports that the Iraq Government will permit the entry of Egyptian newspapers into Iraq as of tomorrow, Wednesday.

In Wednesday's issue, the paper says that Iraq is the second country after Saudi Arabia to lift the ban on the entry of Egyptian papers.

It is known that the entry of Egyptian newspapers has not been banned in Sudan, the Sultanate of Oman, Kuwait and the other Gulf states.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH LOAN -- Cairo, Oct 7 (MENA) -- Sweden has decided to provide Egypt with a 12 million dollar loan without interest for renewals at the Suez thermal power station. Electricity and Energy Minister Mahir Abaza said the renewals would increase the station's capacity from 70,000 to 160,000 kilowatts. He added that plans are under study to install two new units of 60,000 kilowatts each at the station to operate on (?coal) from Sinai. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1250 GMT 7 Oct 82 NC]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 865

JN071722 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Oct (INA) -- This morning, Iraqi forces severely repulsed a new Iranian offensive in the Mandali sector, inflicting grave losses in life, arms and equipment. Communique No 865 issued a short while ago by the Armed Forces General Command noted that this morning the enemy attempted to attack a new part of our victorious formations in the Mandali sector. The communique pointed out that our brave forces intercepted the enemy offensive, engaging it in a battle that lasted until this afternoon and during which all types of weapons were used.

The communique asserted that the Iranian forces sustained more losses and were forced to retreat from the battlefield in frustration and humiliation, leaving behind many dead and quantities of destroyed hardware and weapons.

Communique No 865 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As the suspect Khomeyni regime continues its vileness, deceit and arrogance, it will find that the glorious Iraqis are stronger and more audacious. Also, as this regime continues its expansionist aggression against our noble country and glorious Arab nation, its defeats will become greater on all levels, its material and human losses will multiply and the destruction and ruination afflicting the Iranian peoples, who are beleagured by this heretic regime, will double.

As a result of the bitter defeats suffered by Iranian forces during the past 6 days in the Mandali sector, this morning the enemy again attempted to attack part of our victorious formations in the aforesaid sector. However, enjoying full protection and high heroic preparedness, our valiant forces checked the enemy's offensive, engaging it in a battle that lasted until this afternoon and during which all types of weapons were used. As a result of the grave losses sustained by the enemy, its forces retreated from the battlefield in frustration and humiliation and leaving behind a large number of dead and quantities of destroyed hardware and weapons.

We will announce further details on the enemy's losses as soon as they are counted by the competent authorities.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 October 1982

Iranian Losses

JN071938 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1905 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] We have just received the following:

A military spokesman has made the following statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Further to the Armed Forces General Command's communique No 865, the known losses as sustained by the enemy during today's battles in the Mandali sector as counted by the competent quarters amounted to 515 killed and large number of wounded. Two enemy helicopters were downed and were seen burning. Also, four vehicles of various types, two 106-mm guns, large quanitites of medium and light weapons and various kinds of hardware were destroyed.

7 October 1982

CORRESPONDENTS CONTINUE TOUR OF MANDALI

JN071358 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Central Sector, 7 Oct (INA) -- Arab and foreign newsmen and news agency correspondents accredited in Baghdad have spent 2 days on the frontlines in the central operational sector opposite the township of Mandali. The correspondents and newsmen were briefed by military commanders and officers on the combat and maneuver plans which had been pursued by the Iraqi formation during the fierce battles that had raged during the past 6 days.

The commander of the Al-Yarmuk forces has confirmed that the Iraqi forces, which had crushed all the Iranian offensive attempts and which had completely wiped out all the huge waves of humanity sent to the battle, are prepared to check every new aggressive attempt irrespective of its size.

The correspondents and newsmen witnessed the strong Iraqi positions and vehicular and armor movements along the border plateau maintaining surveillance of the defeated enemy's movements. They also observed from the top of the border post of An-Nu'man the Iraqi helicopters carrying out their combat missions against enemy positions and personnel on the other side of the borders and the Iraqi artillery and rocket launchers pouring forth their destructive salvos.

During the tour of Mandali, which was organized by the Ministry of Culture and Information, the newsmen and correspondents saw for themselves the normal life there and attended some of the activities of popular organizations in the town.

IRANIAN CLAIM TO WAR INDEMNITIES 'UNACCEPTABLE'

NC071046 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Khomeyni's regime claims that it has conditions for ending the war -- namely, the recognition of who was the aggressor and who fomented the war. This is acceptable because an impartial committee can, on the basis of the documents of both belligerent sides, logically judge who sparked the war. However, the unacceptable condition, one not conforming with any logic or criterion, is the allegation by Khomeyni's regime that Iraq should pay war indemnities. This condition depends on the fulfillment of the first condition. In other words, indemnities should be paid by the government that started the war, the aggressor. If an international committee is formed and it is proved that Iraq was the aggressor, then the second condition on the payment of war indemnities will be acceptable. If, however, the impartial committee proves that Khomeyni's regime fomented the war and fanned its flames, then it is Khomeyni's regime that should pay Iraq war indemnities.

In view of this wise and just logic, we shold now look at why Khomeyni's regime insists on continuing the war. The answer to this question is clear. It is because for the past 2 years, and by starting the war, Khomeyni's regime intended to aggress against Iraq and expand its empire. These are the aggressive and expansionist objectives that have urged Iraq into a confrontation and to reply to firing with stronger firing. Iraq will be ready to defend itself for as long as Khomeyni's regime wants and, as long as one Iraqi is alive, it will not allow Khomeyni's warmongering and pro-imperialist and pro-Zionist regime to attain its sinister and expansionist objectives.

We assure Khomeyni's regime that it cannot achieve anything by war and that it will eventually burn in the fire it itself has sparked off. We will rub the nose of the aggressor in dirt in such a way that it will be a lesson for all aggressors and warmongerers, especially for the impostor Tehran regime.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS UNRWA CUTBACKS ON REFUGEES

JN071535 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The Jordanian Government has reaffirmed its rejection of UNRWA's decision to suspend the distribution of food to Palestinian refugees in host Arab countries as of 1 October under the pretext of an increase in the agency's deficit.

The government said that UNRWA's move is a threat to the Palestinian issue because it is a prelude to the liquidation of the agency's services and the issue of Palestinian refugees.

A responsible source at the Ministry of Occupied Land Affairs has stated the following: UNRWA decided to suspend the distribution of food to Palestinian refugees in host Arab countries as of 1 October under the pretext of an increase in the agency's deficit. This is an impractical explanation of the UN General Assembly's March 1982 resolution that called for turning material donations to the agency into cash donations or for allowing the agency to sell these material donations under the pretext that priority must be given to expenditure on educational and health programs.

The decision to suspend food distribution to Palestinian refugees in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and host Arab countries, excluding Lebanon, threatens the Palestinian issue, because this move is a prelude to the termination of the agency's services and the liquidation of the Palestinian refugee issue, which represents the practical continuity of the Palestinian issue on the local and international levels.

The Jordanian Government has previously announced its firm rejection of all attempts to suspend or reduce the agency's services; it now announces its rejection of this decision. The government also started marking appropriate contacts on the Arab and international levels to have this decision repealed and to ensure the continuation of the agency's services for Palestinian refugees.

UNRWA Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck issued a statement today in which he announced the suspension of food distribution to Palestinian refugees in host Arab countries as of the beginning of this month. He claimed that the decision was adopted under the pretext of an increasing deficit and the priority of educational and health programs. He also claimed that the decision to suspend food distribution to Palestinian refugees in host countries was due to the agency's urgent need to help the victims of the Lebanese war.

AR-RA'Y CITES PALESTINIAN ON BEIRUT MASSACRES

JN080941 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Oct 82 pp 1, 13

[Text] Amman, (AR-RA'Y) -- A Palestinian woman who was a resident of the Shatila camp has revealed new horrifying details of the massacres that were committed by the Zionist invasion forces in the Palestinian camps in Beirut.

The woman, who arrived in Amman a few days ago after escaping the massacre, said the forces that entered the Palestinian camps gathered 2,000 Palestinian children, from 2 to 6 years old, transported them by cars to the sea and drowned them without the world knowing anything about it.

The woman, whose husband was injured in the massacre and is currently receiving medical treatment in a Lebanese hospital, said that one of her children's legs was suddenly paralyzed from sheer fear during the family's escape from Shatila upon learning about the massacre. The woman added that she and the members of her family sought refuge in the home of a friendly Lebanese family in West Beirut.

Regarding the forces that carried out the massacre, the woman said she is convinced that they were pro-Israeli militias and that she heard enemy soldiers talking to these militias before and during the massacres.

AL-WAZZAN ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF NEW CABINET 7 OCT

NC072150 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2117 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan is now reading the statement on the Cabinet's formation, the names of the ministers and their portfolios.

We are in direct telephone contact with the Presidential Palace, waiting for our reporters there to give us the latest details.

[Reporter] My colleague has just arrived and will provide you with the developments.

[Announcer] We are waiting to know the names of the Cabinet ministers.

[Reporter] I will put you in touch with my colleague.

[Second reporter] The statement has just been completed. We will now provide you with the statement by Prime Minister al-Wazzan.

[Announcer] Finally, after a long meeting that lasted from 1000 until 2315 today, during which the president of the republic and the prime minister faced some obstacles and difficulties, as we pointed out in a previous newscast, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan emerged [from the palace] to announce his new Cabinet -- the first Cabinet. Here is a recording of Prime Minister al-Wazzan's statement:

[Begin recording] After the long meeting we have held, and taking into consideration the current stage and the process imposed on us for continuous work in the face of many problems, we have decided to form the government from outside the Chamber [of Deputies], despite the fact that we will continually extend our hand to this chamber and cooperate with it in its capacity as a legitimate constitutional institution that has all the credit for continuing to safeguard legitimacy in our homeland. Circumstances dictate that we should announce this government, and I will now read the names of its members:

Prime minister and interior minister	Shafiq al-Wazzan
Deputy prime minister and foreign and expatriates minister	Dr Elie Salim
Justice and information minister	Roger Shaykhani
Public works, transport and agriculture minister	Pierre al-Khuri
Economy, trade and tourism minister	Ibrahim Halawah
Water and electricity resources, housing and cooperatives minister	Baha' ad-Din al-Bisat
Public health, works and social affairs minister	Dr 'Adnan Nuruwwah
National defense, national education and fine arts minister	'Isam Khuri
Posts, telecommunications, industry and oil minister	George Afram
Finance minister	'Adil Hamiyyah

[Question by unidentified person] Mr Prime Minister, does this mean that obstacles have precluded the formation of a Cabinet from inside the chamber and do these obstacles still exist?

[Answer] I do not want to enter into details. As you know, we have been in a continuous meeting since this morning. Thinking, working and anticipating a quick march led us to come up with this formation, the names of which I just read to you.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the government in its first session.

[Answer] It is most likely that the ministers will be summoned tomorrow in accordance with [words indistinct]. [end recording]

EAST BEIRUT SECURITY MEASURES TO START 10 OCTOBER

NC071207 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Press reports today indicate that President al-Jumayyil has set 10 October as the date for starting the implementation of security measures in East Beirut. These measures should be concluded before 16 October, the eve of his departure for New York.

It has been reported that the measures included: 1. Prohibiting armed barriers; 2. Securing the presence of legitimate security forces in all areas of Beirut; and 3. Starting voluntary arms collection prior to carrying out search operations similar to those being implemented in the western areas.

HADDAD COMMENTS AFTER MEETING WITH SHARON, EYTAN

TA071414 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 1300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon conferred this morning with Maj Sa'd Haddad, the leader of Free Lebanon, at the major's home in Marj 'Uyun. Also present were Chief of Staff Gen Refa'el Eytan and the head of the Northern Command, General Drori. Reports say they discussed the security arrangements Israel is trying to obtain in south Lebanon and help Free Lebanese forces that enter these arrangements. After the meeting, Major Haddad told reporters that, in his view, only close connections between Israel and whatever force remains in south Lebanon can ensure peace in the area and in Galilee. If no such arrangement is achieved, Haddad predicts that within 3 years there will be a new civil war in Lebanon.

'Prepared To Leave' Lebanon

NC080749 Paris AFP in English 0735 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Metulla, northern Israel, Oct 8 (AFP) -- Major Sa'd Haddad, the dissident Lebanese Christian leader, has said that he was prepared to leave Lebanon if his presence there proved an obstacle to talks aimed at establishing the security of southern Lebanon.

Speaking to newsmen yesterday after a meeting with Israeli Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon, he said that he had recently become a topic for discussion and if his presence in southern Lebanon had become an embarrassment he was prepared to leave the country and settle elsewhere.

Major Haddad said that the most important thing now was for arrangements to be made to guarantee security in south Lebanon, where he holds an enclave along the Israeli border.

Israel has been pushing for the militia leader to retain this position, but he told newsmen that if such a plan was an obstacle to peace he would be "very happy to live in Israel".

However, the major spoke out against the deployment of international troops in his zone. "We have already had UNIFIL (the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon)", he said, "and the only result was that their territory was crawling with terrorists (armed Palestinians)".

He concluded by saying that the Israelis should realise that whatever the Lebanese Government might say, the vast majority of the population wanted peace with Israel. "I wouldn't like Lebanon to appear ungrateful, after all Israel did to free it from the Palestinians", he said.

Mr Sharon said after the meeting with Major Haddad that Israel would allow nobody to control a 45-km (30 mile) strip along the Israeli border until it had signed a security agreement with the Lebanese Government.

The militia leader's statement that he was ready to leave boosted speculation in Israel that the meeting was intended to pave the way to handing over south Lebanon to the full control of regular Lebanese troops.

AL-MURABITUN ISSUES STATEMENT ON CURRENT ISSUES

NC061323 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The Command Council of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun and the [movement's] Central Committee Secretariat have held their periodic meeting under the chairmanship of the Command Council chairman, Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat. After considering the matters on its agenda, the council discussed the political situation under the new regime and the current situation in the Lebanese and Arab arenas. They issued the following statement:

1. The council discussed the political situation with regard to the new regime. Within this context, the council emphasized its firm, principled stand on the subject of the occupation and its political and economic effects. The movement's stand on and understanding of this occupation does not constitute a flexible or wavering interpretation, but a radical principle. Also, the council does not view the Zionist occupation on the basis of a partial occupation of the homeland. The land's sovereignty is sacred only in its unity.

In this respect, the council emphasizes that both the political stand announced by the brother chairman of the Command Council, who built the movement's positive political stand toward the new government, and the political program it is to announce on the basis of the declarations made during the [president's] oath-taking session -- including the stand on occupation -- and during President al-Jumayyil's interview with the American ABC television network, constitute the initial interim positive framework dictated by the need to end the occupation of East and West Beirut. On this basis, the council also declares that this does not mean that this represents the movement's steadfast stand toward the regime's entire [tenure], because the movement is still in the stage of carefully following up the continuity of the initial positive phase, the phase of ending the occupation, so it will be completed with the enemy's withdrawal from all of Beirut. [sentence as heard]

2. Within this context, the council appraises the American plan -- the points of which were reported during U.S. envoy Philip Habib's tour -- for ending the occupation on the basis of partial withdrawals from the Lebanese areas, except from the south. It is obvious that the plan deliberately (?aims) at keeping the south a secondary faded page in the dossier of the issue, when it is actually the most important page and question. This page contains the history of the conspiracy of the phase from which the 4 June war began. Its contents bear the disgrace of the regimes and the frameworks of the colluders, plotters, implementers and spectators.

This matter cannot be accepted, because it is the movement's categorical belief that the liberation of the south is the gateway to the liberation of all Lebanon. The reverse is absolutely not true. The south must be liberated before another inch of the homeland is liberated.

Therefore, the council believes that the American plan involves a national (?slur), since, for example, it jumps to liberating Al-Biqa' before the south. The council also believes this plan involves another (?slur) by emphasizing the simultaneous withdrawal of and comparison between the foreign Zionist occupation forces and the Arab Deterrent Forces, which continue to be legally present on Lebanese territory with the approval of the Lebanese state.

3. This prompts the council to assert that the movement demands that the new government declare a stand on this matter, especially with regard to the presence of the Zionist occupation forces on Lebanese territory. The movement also demands that the end of this occupation be programmed, especially because of the ambiguity contained in the American plan, which has no program or timetable for the Israeli exit from the south -- a matter that is regarded as a confirmation of the Zionist ambitions there.

4. The council sees that now there is an urgent need to demand that the state unveil all of the Zionist attempts at camouflaging the massacre of the era that took place in the Sabra and Shatila camps. In this regard, the council demands that a declaration be made accusing the enemy and their Lebanese accomplices, because our judgment of the perpetrators of this massacre is that they can only have a fascist and Zionist mentality and act accordingly. On this basis, the council demands that the necessary steps be taken in order to adjudicate this issue and to prevent the continuation of a page containing lasting aspects of negative uprisings that are not in the interest of the phase and the sons of the homeland -- especially when this massacre was concomitant with the historical, political massacre represented by the conspiracy of the Zionist enemy's invasion and occupation of Beirut. This in itself, is a unique occurrence in history and in the world with regard to capital cities.

5. The council pondered the popular resistance which confronted the occupation forces in Beirut and other areas, the most honorable of which was the battle that took place in Corniche al-Mazra'ah on the Tuesday night that preceded the Zionist withdrawal. The council also highly appreciates the same indications [of resistance] in the mountains, especially the 'Alayh operation, because this matter confirms the national resolve to reject occupation in all its forms.

6. The council reasserts the stand declared by the brother chairman of the Command Council regarding the arrests and raids [being carried out by the Lebanese Army]. The council again warns against such actions. This is out of concern [by the council] lest the actions of some groups in the army, which has just started its work for the sake of the citizens and the homeland and for ending the occupation, be [word indistinct], because all estimations are that such actions, should they continue, serve the Zionist enemy indirectly and cover up all his actions and their effects, especially if the manner in which the army deals with the nationalists and the citizens in general is taken into consideration.

7. The council perused the Lebanese Red Crescent Society's report on the losses sustained whether as a result of the war or during the occupation period, in its central quarters and branches. Therefore, the council deems it its urgent duty to call on the state, particularly the Health Ministry, to survey the losses revealed by this legitimate humanitarian institution which exists in accordance with the Lebanese laws, and has provided services to the citizens and stood fast alongside them.

8. The council also perused the central information bureau's report which contains the following: A) The development of the Voice of Arab Lebanon Radio technically, and in terms of programs; B) A future program for the bureau involving the daily publication of the newspaper, AR-RAFID. This program, which contains views on prerequisites, requires time for the publication of the newspaper, AR-RAFID -- within 3 months at the maximum.

9. The council addresses its profound thanks for the political and popular sympathy manifested toward the brother chairman of the Command Council during his illness which required him to go to the hospital. The council pondered the dimensions and background of this sympathy at a time when the Zionist enemy continues to declare his propaganda stand toward the movement, politically, on a security level and militarily -- a stand which involved constant direct threats and insinuations for over 2 months through accusations on major issues. The council regards all this as enemy propaganda, and not actual reports. However, these [actions by the Zionist enemy] are serious indications of a scheme against whose objectives we warn -- objectives against the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun, whether on the level of the movement as a whole or on the level of its chairman personally and, consequently, against the general Lebanese national political line.

AL-AS'AD MEETS SAUDI ENVOY, OTHER DIGNITARIES

NC072012 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] This morning, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Kamil al-As'ad received at his home in Al-Hazimiyah Saudi Ambassador Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir. Following the 1-hour visit, Speaker al-As'ad said: It was a fraternal and responsible meeting. His excellency the ambassador represents -- both himself and his government -- a pioneering, effective and leading role in the entire Arab cause and in Lebanon, which has actually been a test case during this crisis which has befallen it. Brother Ambassador 'Ali ash-Sha'ir is knowledgeable of the Lebanese situation with regard to the levels of living and suffering. We hope this cooperation will contribute to the real and complete salvation of Lebanon.

Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said: I was very pleased to meet today with Speaker al-As'ad, who we trust and are proud of with all that he represents of the Lebanese people's will. Today, I conveyed to him the greetings and best wishes of the Saudi monarch and his royal highness the crown prince, particularly at this critical stage which requires that all Lebanese leaderships in whose hands authority lies direct all efforts and energies to creating a new Lebanon. He added: I also found it an appropriate opportunity to exchange with Speaker al-As'ad points of view on some Arab and Lebanese issues that are of mutual concern. He provided me with some good and constructive ideas, which I will convey to officials of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

At 1230 Speaker al-As'ad received [former] Prime Minster Rashid as-Sulh, who said: I visited my friend Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and held discussions with him on the domestic and Arab policies, the Lebanese situation and the necessity of working quickly to evacuate the Israeli occupier from Lebanese territory and impose the legitimate authority of the Lebanese state over all Lebanese territory.

Speaker al-As'ad received earlier at his home in Al-Hazimiyah Deputies Mikha'il az-Zahir and Nadim Nu'aym. He also received the deputies of the democratic reform front.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD

JN071436 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali at 1200 today. The meeting was attended by 'Abduh 'Ali 'Abd Ar-Rahman, PDRY ambassador in Damascus. Dr al-Dali conveyed a message to President al-Asad from PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the situation in the region.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE CONVENES 7 OCTOBER

JN071455 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The third session of the Permanent Secretariat of the 1982 Arab people's conference opened this morning at the headquarters of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command. The meeting, which was chaired by Brother 'Umar al-Hamidi, secretary general of the conference, was attended by a number of comrades of the National and Regional Commands.

The meeting was also attended by delegations representing the PLO, the Libyan General People's Congress, the Lebanese National Movement, the YSP, the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, the Arab Peasants Union, the Iraqi National Movement, the PFLO, the YAR national front, the Egyptian national movement, the Jordanian national movement, the Polisario Front and the liberation movements in the Arab Gulf.

The session began with a 1-minute silence in honor of the martyrs of the October war and of the Arab nation.

Ba'th Official Speaks

JN072034 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab people's conference will resume its meeting tomorrow to discuss points on its agenda. The secretariat held its second meeting today under Brother 'Umar al-Hamidi, secretary general of the conference. Members of the Ba'th Party Regional and National Commands attended the meeting.

Muhammad Haydar, Ba'th Party National Command member and director of the party's foreign relations office, spoke at the meeting. He said the party's strategy is based on principled, firm bases. It rejects any form of colonialist presence on Arab land. He said the Palestinian cause is the central cause of the Arab nation and the crux of the Arab-Israeli struggle. Any side battle that might affect this struggle must be avoided. Haydar also spoke about Syria's important role in defending Lebanon and protecting the Palestinian Revolution, as well as its sacrifices in defending the honor and dignity of the Arab nation. He referred to the Arab regime's silence and inaction during the fierce battles between the invading Zionist forces on the one hand and Syrian forces and Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist forces on the other.

ANTI-IRAQI FRONT ON MILITARY OPERATIONS IN IRAQ

JN072102 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2015 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 7 Oct (SANA) -- The valiant forces of the Iraqi revolution continue to confront the fascist regime and its terrorist institutions in Iraq [words indistinct] the mercenaries, suspect elements and collaborators with the authorities of murder and destruction in Baghdad.

The Iraqi revolution's external information bureau has issued a statement outlining the activities and military operations executed by revolutionaries from various parties and national organizations under the banner of the Iraqi revolution.

The statement says that during the last 2 months the popular Iraqi forces carried out more operations against the organs of the fascist Iraqi regime, its agents and mercenaries. It says that the operations were directed against the regime's departments, concentrations, party headquarters and camps.

The report says that the revolutionaries planted mines, set up ambushes and attacked the headquarters and concentrations of the regime's agents. During these attacks the organs of the regime lost hundreds of dead, wounded and captured elements and large quantities of arms, equipment, vehicles and ammunition.

ATH-THAWRAH PRAISES SYRIAN-USSR FRIENDSHIP TREATY

JN080725 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 8 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's papers highlight the congratulatory cables Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Leonid Brezhnev exchanged on the second anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR on 8 October 1980.

On the importance of this treaty in serving peace and the struggle against all forms of aggression, the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH writes: The battle against the forces of imperialism, Zionism and racism extends throughout the world. Any victory scored by the cause of freedom in any part of the world is a victory for justice, principles and the future of all mankind. The struggle being waged by the Arab nation and the Arab national liberation movement against the imperialist-Zionist onslaught acquires full national, pan-Arab and international dimensions, because it is a just struggle in which the Arabs are defending their existence, the future of their generations and security and peace in the region and the world.

This fact has been confirmed by new developments. It has become clear that, by this onslaught, U.S. imperialism aims among other things at making the region an exclusively U.S. imperialist zone, tightening its grip over it and exploiting this in seeking to upset the global balance. Hence, the struggle of the Arab national liberation movement and its forward citadel, Syria, has acquired worldwide support. The support extended to our struggle and cause by the socialist bloc, headed by the friendly USSR, had a positive effect on our militant march and on giving prominence to the close cohesion between the Arab national liberation movement and the world liberation movement.

The signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR, whose second anniversary is being marked, is a prominent landmark along the road of developing and consolidating cooperation and enhancing joint struggle between the socialist bloc, headed by the USSR, on the one hand and the Arab nation and the Arab national liberation movement, headed by steadfast Syria -- which adheres to its revolutionary line and progressive trend that opposes imperialism and Zionism -- on the other. This treaty will remain the base on which the two friendly countries, Syria and the USSR, will depend as they continue to consolidate their relations, serve the two peoples' interests and escalate joint struggle against all forms of aggression.

$3 BILLION AID REQUEST TO BE SUBMITTED TO U.S.

TA080911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0520 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Israel today is going to submit to the United States its financial aid request for next year: The sum is $3 billion. The aid request will be submitted this morning to U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis at the finance minister's office in Jerusalem, and it will also be submitted in Washington. Meanwhile, an accounting delegation on behalf of the U.S. Congress is in Israel, examining how U.S. military and economic aid is used. Gadi Sukenik reports:

[Begin Sukenik-- live or recorded] The extent of Israel's annual aid request is similar to last year's: $3 billion. Of this, Israel is seeking $1.25 billion as economic aid in the form of a grant, and $1.75 billion as half grant and half loan. Last year, the U.S. administration did not comply with all of the request and Israel received only about 75 percent of the money.

In its aid request, Israel stresses that it is not seeking compensation for its expenditures in the war in Lebanon. The inhabitants of Israel will bear this burden. According to the document, the war expenditures are about $1.3 billion. An economic forecast has been appended to the aid request. Among other things, it states that inflation this year will total 125 percent and will decline gradually during the following years. The Americans are also being told that Israel's imports this year will increase, but in the following years exports will also increase, and the balance of payments deficit will decrease by $200 to $250 million a year. Unemployment will not increase in the next few years and will remain under 5 percent. Treasury officials note in this forcast that Israel is now taking steps to reduce inflation and is trying to moderate public and private consumption.

And while the aid request for next year is being submitted, a delegation of three economists representing the U.S. Congress is in Israel to examine how Israel uses the U.S. funds. The delegation is meeting with the heads of economic offices, and yesterday they met with the heads of the Defense Ministry. Economic circles tend to attribute the examination at this time to the war in Lebanon which created hostility among U.S. Congressmen, who recently rejected an Israeli request for increased aid. The Treasury says this is not the first delegation of this type, and such examinations are carried out in other countries too and have no connection with the political situation. The delegation's objective is to examine what the administration in Washington does with the funds approved by Congress, and not what Israel does with them.

FOREIGN MINISTRY INSISTS PLO LEAVE LEBANON FIRST

TA080954 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem has vigorously denied reports that Israel had retracted its demand that the terrorists leave Lebanon before the IDF. A statement released by the Foreign Ministry spokesman said these reports are baseless, and Israel insists the terrorists leave first from all of Lebanon.

PLO SEEN WANTING TO UNDERMINE SYRIAN WITHDRAWAL

TA080921 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Yehuda Litani]

[Text] Political elements in Jerusalem yesterday said Israel had acted with restraint and did not react to the murderous attack on the bus near 'Alayh but that it would not sit idly by and would firmly and strongly retaliate for any similar action in the future.

The elements added that Israel holds Syria just as responsible for the latest action as the PLO since the terrorists set out from and returned to the area under Syrian control. According to them, the PLO will now do everything it can to undermine the departure of the Syrians from the Al-Biqa' area and Tripoli.

The political elements went on to say that Israel had not presented its demand [tvi'ata] that the PLO should leave Tripoli and Al-Biqa' first as an ultimatum, but merely as an Israeli proposal. Israel will ultimately be satisfied with a simultaneous departure of the PLO and the Syrians from these areas. Nevertheless, the proposal that the PLO should leave first still prevails.

According to these elements, Israel now strives to normalize relations with Lebanon and is moving in various ways to achieve this end. As normalization increases it will be easier to arrange a security belt in southern Lebanon, the elements said.

They added that Israel would prefer that Maj Sa'd Haddad's forces merge with the Lebanese Army and that Haddad himself be given a senior post in the framework of the Lebanese Army in the south. "We will not throw Haddad to the dogs," they said. "We will insist he continue to perform his duties in one way or another."

The political elements noted it was unlikely that the stationing of a multinational force or a UNIFIL force in southern Lebanon rather than joint arrangements between Israeli and Lebanese forces which would work in coordination -- according to the proposal being formulated in Jerusalem -- would solve the problem of Israel's security belt.

The sources added that the United States apparently is not interested in direct relations between Israel and Lebanon. The Americans are interested in preventing Israel from signing a peace agreement or treaty with Lebanon because they regard it as a damaging and disturbing factor at this stage. Moreover, the Americans want to hold onto their current mediation position, the elements noted. The Americans are also opposed to extending the presence of Sa'd Haddad and his men in the south and are exercising their influence on the Lebanese to accept their position.

SHARON, HADDAD TALK ABOUT SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

TA071151 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1145 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Sharon this morning met with Maj Sa'd Haddad in the latter's command in Marj 'Uyun. The chief of staff, the commander of the Northern Command and the IDF commander of southern Lebanon also participated in the meeting.

This was a friendly, good meeting in which the security arrangements in southern Lebanon were discussed. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz learned this from Major Haddad. Haddad added that the Christians in southern Lebanon need close relations with Israel. This is the only thing that can insure our security, he said.

LEBANESE JOIN HADDAD RANKS FOR REGIONAL DEFENSE

TA071418 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Many inhabitants of southern Lebanon have lately volunteered for Maj Sa'd Haddad's militia. This is reported by our correspondent Hayim Hecht.

Personalities in southern Lebanon, including Druze from the Hasbayya region, expressed the fear that the terrorists will return if maintenance of security is in the Lebanese Army's hands. The Lebanese Army, so they said, cannot curb the terrorist attempts to return to southern Lebanon. In their opinion, it is only the regional inhabitants, with the IDF's aid, who will be able to cope with this danger.

This morning the defense minister, the chief of staff and the commander of the Northern Command met with Sa'd Haddad in his house in Marj 'Uyun, and discussed the security arrangements Israel wants to establish in southern Lebanon and the incorporation of Haddad's forces in these arrangements.

SHARON ON SUPERVISION OF LEBANON SECURITY ZONE

TA071838 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said today that Israel will not put supervision over the 45-km security zone north of its border into the hands of anybody, unless there is a signed agreement between Israel and the Government of Lebanon. He was speaking in a meeting with the mayor of Bayt ad-Din in the course of a tour he conducted of the area today, accompanied by the chief of staff, the commander of the Northern Command and other senior officers in the central sector of Lebanon.

The meeting was preceded by a meeting with militia commander Sa'd Haddad at his home in Marj 'Uyun. Sharon told Haddad that Israel does not abandon its friends and will make sure there will be no terrorists in southern Lebanon. This morning the defense minister and the senior officers observed a fire drill on the Golan Heights.

SOME PALESTINIANS URGE IDF TO STAY IN S. LEBANON

TA071830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Some 1,500 Palestinians residing in camps in southern Lebanon, among them young people and academics, have called on the IDF not to withdraw from southern Lebanon before quiet and security are restored in that region. In a petition they submitted to the regional IDF command, they also called for an end to the detentions carried out among the inhabitants of the Lebanese refugee camps and for the release of those who have already been imprisoned.

The Voice of Israel's Arabic Department correspondent, Nayif Khuri, reports that the signatories of the petition have asked Israel to take into account the opinion of all Palestinians when it comes to working out a solution to the Palestinian problem. They claim the present PLO leadership is not the kind the Palestinian people are worthy of.

New Palestinian Organization

TA071842 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Our correspondent Gabi Zohar has learned that the letter from the southern Lebanese to the local IDF command is part of the organization process of a new Palestinian leadership in the refugee camps which was launched in the past month. PLO elements have tried to torpedo the new leadership by trying to murder some and by causing their dismissal from work as a result of PLO pressure.

HADDAD STATES CONDITION FOR IMMEDIATE RETIREMENT

TA080728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Major Sa'd Haddad has said that if security arrangements in Lebanon were achieved in which he had no role, he would be willing to retire immediately. He told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that he believes he would not then be able to live in Lebanon and he would certainly come to live in Israel. Major Haddad stressed that he does not intend to be an obstacle to peace and that his personal fate is unimportant. The only important thing is the security of southern Lebanon, which also means peace for the Galilee.

MINISTER SHARON ADDRESSES IRGUN VETERANS

TA071952 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] This evening, Defense Minister Ai'el Sharon was the guest of a dinner held by members of the Tagar Irgun veterans circle. Our correspondent Dan scoemama filed this report:

[Begin Sharon videotape] [applause] Good evening. Coming to this national forum of colleagues who believe in the justice of our path, and to refrain from talking about the relations between the political and the military echelons, where there is absolutely no resemblance between what was published about this and what really happened, and to again abstain from addressing oneself to the shocking affair of the murder of Muslims by Christians -- and I repeat, by Lebanese Christians in Beirut -- could possibly appear to someone as a deviation and evasion of a debate on topical issues. Yet this is precisely what I intend to do, because these subjects, as important as they are, are not at the top of our national list of priorities. They were overblown beyond all proportion, and this was done deliberately. Let us then say this:

We should handle these subjects thoroughly, but not turn them into the main issue of our lives, because it is necessary to build, and settle and defend Israel, as well as to withstand a bitter and difficult political battle which we have yet to face. Some exaggerate innocently, but there are very many elements who deal with it both in Israel and outside it, not out of concern for these subjects, but in order to divert us from the main thing. And that main issue is what we are doing, and what we must do, to realize our vital goals in both the short and long terms.

About 2 hours ago I returned from a tour of Lebanon. I visited the central region, the area of the Ash-Shuf mountains, Dayr al-Qamar and Bayt ad-Din. I visited Major Haddad, too. I found there people who want to live in peace with us and to sign a peace treaty with us. I would like to emphasize that everything is in our hands to guarantee that in the next stage of our struggle in Lebanon, we will achieve precisely what we defined as our essential objectives, namely: first, the full removal of the terrorists and the Syrians from Lebanon; second, the guarantee of a security zone of about 45 km in southern Lebanon; and third, a start to the peace process with Lebanon. [end videotape]

Criticizes U.S.

TA072112 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said this evening that the United States is making the march toward signing a peace treaty with Lebanon harder for reasons of its own. He noted that our friendship with the United States is dear to us, but we will not allow our security to be jeopardized. He was speaking at a dinner attended by more than 300 members of the Tagar circle, and the report on his remarks is brought by our correspondent Meron Tzur.

Ari'el Sharon said that great superpowers and large countries also make mistakes, and such an error could be seen in the Reagan plan and in the U.S. activity in Lebanon.

The defense minister attacked those he believes constantly stir up a foul atmosphere in the world against the Cabinet, the country and himself in order to achieve personal, political and domestic goals. I am sure, Sharon said, this attempt will fail. Most of the people can distinguish between a national interest and a factional one, and I believe Israel will not always live by the sword.

PERES: IDF CAN PREVENT SET UP OF PLO STATE

TA081005 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0845 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Israel can prevent the establishment of a PLO state in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip even if parts of Judaea and Samaria are handed over to Jordan, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has said. He said that if an attempt is made to set up a PLO state, it will not be hard for the IDF to prevent this, just as it will be necessary to use the IDF in the event that agreements are violated on other fronts.

The settlements in Judaea and Samaria that would be transferred to Jordanian-Palestinian rule will not be dismantled, but will have to be under foreign sovereignty. He also said that the Alignment is not willing to place Jerusalem's political future in question. Reagan's statement that Jerusalem must remain united is an important but insufficient statement, Peres said. The Labor Party chairman was speaking this morning at a meeting with company managers from the United States.

LEBANON ASKS ISRAELIS BE KEPT OUT OF BEIRUT

TA080739 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0515 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Israelis are no longer allowed to enter Beirut. Until now this was in accordance with an order issued by the IDF headquarters in the area, but today [7 October] an order to this effect was also issued by the new Lebanese Government. The Al-Wazzan government has asked the multinational force to enforce this order. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports:

[Begin recording] The new Lebanese Government has asked Israel via the United States to bar its citizens from entering the Lebanese capital. In some places there are still a few Israelis, but this is permitted because they are apparently not staying in the area of jurisdiction of historical Beirut. Sources in the Lebanese capital believe the decision of the new government to prevent Israelis from staying in the Lebanese capital constitutes part of the Christian-Maronite effort to achieve national conciliation and to appease the wealthy and influential among the Sunni community in West Beirut. The Christian leaders hope their Muslim colleagues will in turn exert heavy pressure on the Syrians and terrorists to leave Lebanon as soon as possible.

IDF STIFFENS REGULATIONS FOR ENTERING LEBANON

TA071956 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1940 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 7 Oct (ITIM) -- Strict directives were issued this morning to regulate IDF vehicles with regard to entry into and exit from Lebanon, in view of the attack on the bus in 'Alayh last Sunday.

According to the new regulations, IDF vehicles will be required to proceed in convoys during the day as well. Each convoy will carry soldiers' personal arms. Great care should be taken that upon entering Lebanese soil the soldiers wear battle and bullet-proof vests.

There were long lines of vehicles trying to enter Lebanon today, mainly near the Good Fence in Metulla. There was a holdup of vehicles leaving the central IDF bases in the eastern sector until additional vehicles were found to accompany them. Many civilian trucks ready to enter Lebanon in order to transfer equipment to Israel and bring limestone to the IDF bases in order to prepare for winter, were waiting at the entrance to the Good Fence.

We were told at the Good Fence: "The beginning is always rough. At the outset of the war it also took us some time to explain to the drivers how dangerous it is to drive independently during the day. However, they all got used to it very quickly, and the traffic will proceed in convoys as quickly as we had been used to in the past."

Civilian drivers at the Good Fence expressed apprenhension that the new instructions might hamper the plans to complete preparations for winter in the IDF bases in southern Lebanon.

These traffic regulations were in effect in Lebanon until not long ago, but they were implemented in a lax manner in the course of time. Following the latest incident, the IDF decided to go back to that method in order to avoid unnecessary risks.

MERIDOR TOURS REFUGEE CAMPS, REJECTS RELOCATION

TA051629 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Israel will not take upon itself the problem of the Lebanese refugees' housing because this is an international problem. The UNRWA will handle the problem of the refugees. This was stated by Minister Ya'aqov Meridor, who is in charge of coordinating civilian aid to the refugees. Minister Meridor today toured the four largest refugee camps in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Li'or Friedman spoke with Mr Meridor at the end of his tour.

[Begin recording] [Meridor] My last tour shows that UNRWA has arrived in the field for the first time after 2 months of preparations. The delays stemmed from the fact that to this day, in fact until last Friday, it had not received the green light from the Lebanese Government to go out to the field. They received approval only on Friday, and today we saw the first three tractors and bulldozers in 'Ayn al-Hulwah. They will try to remove the debris in the four camps and to form terraces on which it will be possible to set up the new tents waiting at the port.

[Question] Minister Meridor, is there not a danger that with the onset of winter Israel might find itself entangled in an international probem as a result of the fact that the refugees will be roofless under the rain, a problem which will adversely affect it from an information point of view?

[Answer] There will be no refugees out in the rain. This does not mean they will be alright, because that is impossible, but they will not be out in the rain. The IDF has been taking care of the refugees, and even today there are no people without a roof over their heads. In other words, people have been settled in unfinished buildings, in UNRWA and Lebanese schools, in orphanages and all sorts of places, even in unrented shops as you may have seen in Sidon. It was agreed with UNRWA today that the refugees would not be moved from their places of residence, which assures them of a roof, unless they have a place where they want to go. [end recording]

Minister Meridor says this applies to approximately 30,000 Palestinian refugees whose homes were not only destroyed in the Peace for Galilee Operation but also during the civil war in Lebanon.

LARGE NUMBER OF 'TERRORISTS' TO BE RELEASED

TA071923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Minister Ya'aqov Meridor has said that Israel will soon release a large number of terrorists imprisoned in the Ansar camp in southern Lebanon. In an interview that will be published in tomorrow's issue of ALANBA' that appears in Jerusalem, Minister Meridor says the release of the terrorists will be done as part of Israel's efforts to rehabilitate the refugee camps and improve the atmosphere among their inhabitants. He added that if UNRWA fails to manage to set up all the tents for the families of the refugees by 1 December, the IDF will suggest that the Lebanese authorities set up the tents themselves.

SHAMIR PRAISES ALLIANCE WITH PHALANGISTS

TA071219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has praised the alliance between Israel and the Christian Phalangists in Lebanon. Speaking in New York to a group of Jewish students, Shamir said this marks the first time Israel has had such a relationship with a political group in a neighboring country. He said that Israel supported the Lebanese Christians with arms over the years because of good will and self-interest. Shamir said the relationship is a positive step toward the deepening of the roots of Israel in the Middle East.

BEGIN'S ARAB AFFAIRS ADVISER ON ISRAELI ARABS

TA071550 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 7 Oct 82 pp 13, 14, 15, 50

[Interview with Binyamin Gur-Arye, the prime minister's Arab affairs adviser, by Hayim Raviv in the former's office in Jeruslaem -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] What are the roots of the problems in the Arab sector against the background of recent events?

[Answer] Israel's Arabs find themselves in a unique situation compared to all other minorities in the world. They live in a country surrounded by a majority of their people, who are in a state of constant war with their country. This is the reason for the dilemma of every Israeli Arab, the problem of dual loyalty, loyalty both to his people and to the country in which he resides. In a state of security, calm between us and our Arab neighbors, it is easy for the Israeli Arab to find the balance between these two loyalties. However, in times of war or hostilities he finds himself frustrated, if not worse than this. Thus, in the course of the process of seeking his identity, in an effort to define his status in the country, we sometimes witness a rise in the Israeli component of the dual loyalty, and sometimes a decline in this component and a rise in the Palestinian-nationalist component.

This is the root of the problem. The problems in fact have a civilian character just as in the Jewish sector -- housing, education, employment -- although some of these problems are graver.

[Question] What political groups exist in the Arab sector today, and to what extent do they set the tone?

[Answer] Let me first point to the small radical groups -- three of them. The first is called the "Sons of the Village" (Abna al-Balad) and in fact constitutes a direct extention of the "Al-Ard" [the land] movement which was outlawed. Having gained experience from this, the "Sons of the Village" today are wary not to pull the rope too tightly. However, whoever reads their publications easily reaches the conclusion that they belong in the rejectionist front, and their sole aspiration is the integration of the State of Israel and the establishment of a secular state in the entire area of Eretz Yisra'el.

[Question] How many people belong to this group?

[Answer] I cannot give you precise figures. It seems to me that even the leaders of the group do not know what the figure is. These are local bodies that have not organized under a single, general framework. A second group, more radical even than the "Sons of the Village," is the progressive Arab national movement [Telem] whose activity focuses on the universities. This movement, which is made up of students and university graduates, upholds the same objectives as those of the "Sons of the Village," with one difference: According to Telem, the "Sons of the Village" only talk and do not act to realize the goal, while Telem aims at achieving its goals in practice.

[Question] Is there evidence of Telem's activity in the field?

[Answer] About 3 years ago, seven of the Telem members left for Spain on their own initiative. They contacted members of the rejectionist front, were sent to Iraq to train in arms and upon their return carried out two terrorist acts. They were caught and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The third group is the "Muslim Brotherhood" who began emerging in the Arab sector 3 to 4 years ago. They were active especially in the southern part of the triangle, and unlike the other groups they believed that by using the motif of jihad [holy war] they would be able to achieve the goal of destroying the State of Israel and establishing a Muslim state of law instead. It should be noted that it is not only theories that are involved but actual attempts to act upon them. The Muslim Brothers' group has carried out 50 terrorist acts in Israel.

[Question] What were their methods of operation?

[Answer] They grew beards, wore traditional outfits and used to convene in mosques and openly preach against the state. They enlisted youths with high motivation whom they divided into two subgroups: the open subgroup called "the Family of Religion," and the underground subgroup called "The Family of the Jihad." A "general guide" headed the organization and there were also regional commanders. In short, they acted along the original lines of the "Muslim Brotherhood" as we know them in Arab countries, and set themselves the objective of perpetrating terrorist acts agianst economic targets. When one group ended its training, its members used to set out for Jewish fields in order to hold the swearing-in ceremony there, and with the "opportunity" they burned the fields or uprooted plantations. They also committed other types of terrorist acts. Their skills were poor and therefore they failed in their activity. About a year ago they were detained and the "general guide" was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

These are the three most radical organizations which aim at liquidating Israel and establishing a secular or religious Arab country over the entire area of Eretz Yisra'el.

[Question] What importance do you think should be attacked to RAKAH's activity in the Arab sector?

[Answer] RAKAH, in my opinion, is much more dangerous than these three small groups I have listed. These groups require self-sacrifice from their members; to fight the regime in the open, and naturally, their very readiness to demonstratively act against the law, exposes them to the authorities. RAKAH is more dangerous since it is aiming to create, through legal means as it were, the conditions which will make it possible, in due course, to realize the right of self-determination for the Israeli Arabs. RAKAH is ceaselessly aiming to set up institutions and bodies in the Arab sector which parallel the ruling institutions in Israel. So, for example, under its influence the Organization of Heads of Arab Councils was formed. Its activity is not only municipal but clearly political. This is the body responsible for the first "Land Day" in 1976. In the 1977 elections, a representative was elected to the Knesset and was in one front with RAKAH. Furthermore, about 18 months ago RAKAH called for the establishment of a "masses congress" of Israeli Arabs. According to the plan, each delegate in this congress is supposed to represent 500 Arabs. The tendency was to establish a sort of separate Arab Knesset with "a national charter" of its own. The activity of this congress ceased after it was outlawed. [as published]

It is hard to guess what negative political influences would have resulted from the establishment of such a body.

[Question] How would you define RAKAH's status in the Arab sector today?

[Answer] Since 1959 RAKAH's status has strengthened. In every election campaign held since that year, its power has increased by 10 percent; in 1978 51 percent of all Israeli Arabs voted for RAKAH and it was the leading political power in the Arab sector. It was only in the 1981 elections that it first declined by 26 percent.

[Question] Why, what caused this?

[Answer] I cannot specify, although generally I would note that this change was a derivative of the simple and clear policy which we have adopted. We told the Arabs that if they adopt the forms of political struggle of the "Sons of the Village," Telem, the Muslim Brotherhood and RAKAH, this would lead to an inevitable confrontation with the majority in the State of Israel, a confrontation in which the majority always suffer less. This clear-cut clarification had its effect. On its part, RAKAH made internal checks to understand why it had declined so drastically with the Arabs. The choice it faced was to either radicalize positions or moderate them. It reached the conclusion that it would not be able to compete with the moderation of the moderates, and should change its previous concept. And, indeed, various signs indicate that RAKAH is heading toward radicalization. This assessment is based on the events of the last "Land Day" in March 1982. We saw then how RAKAH cooperated with the extreme elements it used to shake off up until then, refraining from incorporating them in major events. That was an expression of drawing closer to the extremists, with the aim of rehabilitating itself.

[Question] How does RAKAH present its position regarding the demand for a Palestinian state?

[Answer] RAKAH speaks with two voices, in fact. Toward the Jewish public, it claims it is in favor of giving the right of self-determination to the Palestinians; namely, the establishment of a Palestinian state alongside the State of Israel. Here they do not enter into the problem of borders, and only hint that this is reference to the 1967 borders. However, internally, when its representatives are attacked against this background by the Communist Youth Alliance, they sing different tunes: One should first prepare the conditions for the establishment of a Palestinian state, and only later will the next stage come, that of a return to the partition borders of 1947 according to the UN resolution.

[Question] You have so far referred to the Arab political groups and have not mentioned the "silent majority." Does this majority usually manage to express itself in any manner?

[Answer] The majority of the Israeli Arabs, about 63 percent of the entire Arab population in Israel, voted in 1981 for Zionist parties and this, for me, is the best criterion. However, the disadvantage of this population is that it does not constitute a homogenous group organized within a political framework. These are "laymen." Nevertheless, it recently demonstrated some leadership ability: On "Land Days" some of its leaders, the most outstanding of whom is Ahmad (Abu 'Asba), the head of the Jatt Council, set out to attack RAKAH. They publicly announced that RAKAH does not represent them, and charged that it will lead the Israeli Arabs to an inevitable confrontation with the Jewish majority, a confrontation whose results are clear in advance.

[Question] What interactions developed between Israeli Arabs and the Arabs in the territories -- who influenced them?

[Answer] The Israeli Arabs were disconnected from their brethren in Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip and the Arab countries for about 19 years. Immediately after the physical contact between them was renewed, following the 6-day war, the Israeli component reigned supreme. They were proud of their educational and material achievements, as well as of the fact that they live in a democratic society where there is freedom of speech. In the course of time the process developing was one of renewal not only of family ties but also of commercial and political ties. Radical elements, both in the territories and in the State of Israel, began cooperating in political events such as "Land Day" or the "Day of Remembrance for Rashid Husayn [footnote here says he was a nationalistic Arab poet from the triangle who was affiliated with the PLO]. The Israeli Arabs began "envying" the Arabs in the territories for being free of the dilemma of dual loyalty and the frustration involved. Under the influence of the Arabs in the territories, the tendencies toward radicalization among some of Israel's Arabs have increased.

[Question] Do we know of cases where there was collaboration between Israeli Arabs and Arabs of the territories in the sphere of terrorist acts?

[Answer] Yes, in the years between 1967 and 1973 there were 320 cases in which Israeli Arabs joined the terrorist organizations, with the initiative coming from the mobilizers of the terrorists organizations and not from the Israeli Arabs. Incidentally, all of them were caught and sentenced to various prison terms.

[Question] Did they act from Israel's territory?

[Answer] Yes, most of them had not had time to act when they were caught, but some did act. In addition, there were also numerous terrorist acts from the outside in which Israeli Arabs, who had legally or illegally left the country, took part. An example of this is the terrorist act in Ma'alot.

[Question] Can you point to calm in this issue today?

[Answer] I cannot say for sure. Only 2 or 3 years ago underground groups of Telem and the Muslim Brotherhood were busted and a 20-member squad has recently been captured in Lod. This squad tried to act in connection with the PLO.

[Question] How would you describe the mood prevailing in the Arab sector during the course of the Peace for Galilee Operation up till the Beirut massacre?

[Answer] The Peace for Galilee war is the first war, since the War of Independence, to break out between Israel and the Palestinians. The emotional involvement of the Israeli Arabs in the course of the war was stronger this time. They were shocked, and the defeats dealt the PLO in Lebanon caused them pain and frustration. This is especially true for the Galilee Arabs since almost every Arab family in this region has relatives in Lebanon. However, their reaction was no more than astonishment and pain. They maintained restraint and did not convey their feelings publicly as long as the war lasted. However, at the end of the war two elements stood out in the reaction of the Israeli Arabs: A. Anger at Arab countries which did not leave the Palestinians any option but war against Israel, and when the Palestinians chose this option, they stood on the sidelines and did not lift a finger to rescue them; B. They were also swept by a wave of frsutration toward the Israeli Communist Party whose patron, the Soviet Union, didnot adopt any real action to aid the Palestinians.

Against this background, a steep decline was recorded in RAKAH's status, but the massacre in the Beirut refugee camps came to RAKAH as a gift. It decided to take advantage of this affair in order to improve its image in the eyes of the Israeli Arabs and rehabilitate its status as the major political element. It launched an intensive incitement campaign, especially among youths. Thus, for example, one of leaflets disseminated among youths said: "You will be the spark which will ignite the large fire." We have indeed witnessed that incited youths led the violent acts.

[Question] Some describe what happened in the Arab sector as an earthquake, following which relations between the Arabs and the Jewish public will never be the same.

[Answer] It does not matter how the events are described, although there is no doubt something has happened. The great influence of external events has been proven again. The incidents that occurred lately were very grave. For example, a roadblock was set up at the entrance to Baqa al-Gharbiyya where the indentification cards of people were examined, and whoever was found to be Jewish was badly beaten. A roadblock was set up on the Wadi 'Ara road and a bus full of armed soldiers, who left Lebanon for vacation, encountered it. It was only thanks to the restraint exercised by the soldiers that no incident developed and a disaster was prevented. In addition, four or five police stations, mostly manned by Arab policemen, were attacked. These incidents should serve as a warning to the moderate leaders of the Israeli Arabs. These leaders should understand that the repetition of these incidents will surely affect the Jewish public in the country, since it is not only a matter between the Arab public and the state. That Jew who was beaten at the roadblock or whose car was damaged is left with hard feelings and may develop the desire to respond. Therefore, these leaders are again required to soothe the youths, to calm the spirits and to explain the grave implications that such acts may have for relations between Jews and Arabs.

[Question] In light of what has happened do you, an adviser, intend to recommend a different or new policy toward the Arab sector?

[Answer] Our attitude toward the Arab public in Israel should be expressed on two planes: on the one hand, to try to close the gaps and give those moderate elements the feeling that they are part of the state, and that the state indeed cares for their welfare and wants their progress. I have already said that the large majority of the Israeli Arabs are moderate and pragmatists and want to live and develop in the country. Their sole desire is to gain a larger slice of the national pie, and not necessarily deal with political affairs. On the other hand, it should be clear to the nationalistic extremists, those who desire to destroy the State of Israel or violate law and order in it, that the state will not forgive them and will not put up with their grave acts. It will apply all measures of the law to them.

The policy of the Israeli Government toward the Arab sector, regardless of which government is in power, states that the Israeli Arabs are in integral part of the population in Israel. The state does not require that they identify with all its Zionist aims and tasks. It lets them lead their lives as Israeli citizens who are proud of their Arab nationality. It also takes care they not be involved in the state of war between us and the Arab countries by refraining from drafting them into the IDF. I should add here, however, that the Jewish public should understand that the Arabs in Israel are not a homogeneous unit and should be treated as a political body which possesses different views.

[Question] Is the state of relations today better than that existing 10 years ago, prior to the Yom Kippur war?

[Answer] It is hard to talk about normal development of processes in the Arab sector. I have already noted that prior to the Peace for Galilee war the state of relations between the Arab public and the state was not bad. The problem is that there are external facts which occasionally affect matters, raise or lower the barometer of relations to one extent or another.

In 1956, after the Sinai campaign, a change occurred in the general mood of the Israeli Arabs vis-a-vis the state. They became convinced that the state's existence is not temporary: one should reach a modus vivendi and live and gain his livelihood in the country. In 1967, the Israeli Arabs illustrated this mood when they practically participated in the state's war effort, except for enlisting in the army. So, for example, during the waiting period, they contributed funds and donated blood. They worked in most branches of the economy instead of reservists, and also erected stands for food and drinks for the IDF soldiers. The Arab countries exposed them as traitors. When the battles were over, the Israeli Arabs were given the opportunity to see with their own eyes on the battlefields how the Arab war machinery was smoking. This affected them.

A turning point occurred after the Yom Kippur war. The radical elements interpreted that result of the war as a victory for the Arabs, while the moderates defined it as a "draw." Genrally, there was a feeling that a military Arab coalition might one day break the State of Israel and solve the conflict on the battlefield. The oil boycott, the petrodollars and the rise in the PLO's status in the international arena -- all this increased the feeling of power.

Also, the numerical rise of the Arab population in Israel fed the feelings of self-confidence and the demanding, loud approach, without a clear distinction between civilian and national demands. This was no longer a small minority of 165,000 Arabs, but a large minority of 684,000 whose qualitative level has completely changed.

In contrast, the Entebbe operation, the destruction of the nuclear reactor in Iraq and the Lebanon war also changed the Arab approach: They again realized that the IDF is still the strongest power in the Middle East.

In other words, the strength of the state is a factor which may influence the degree of readiness of the Israeli Arabs to challenge the state militantly or otherwise.

TEHIYA MK PORAT WANTS SOVEREIGNTY OVER W. BANK

TA071521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Tehiya MK Hanan Porat has criticized leaders who he says have begun stuttering and making declarations about values and priorities. He did not elaborate. MK Porat was speaking at a ceremony to lay the cornerstone of a new settlement called Ele Sinay along the coast of the northern part of the Gaza Strip. He said it is not enough to add Jewish settlements in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District; what is now needed is to immediately apply full Israli sovereignty over those areas.

The ITIM correspondent reports that the secretary of the Ele Sinay Nucleus is Avi Farhan, a former resident of Yamit known for his fierce battle against the evacuation.

FRAYJ URGES 'COMPROMISE' ON PALESTINIANS

PM071433 Paris LE MATIN in French 5 Oct 82 p 11

[Interview with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj by Christian Casteran in Bethlehem -- date not given]

[Text] On Bethlehem's restored square, bathed in pale autumn sunshine, tourists in Bermuda shorts hurried toward the souvenir stores. Behind the window of his office, Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj watched the tourists coming and going with nostalgia.

"There are fewer and fewer tourists, our lands have been taken, we have nothing to export aside from a few grapes, the situation is very bad...." The situation is particularly bad for the Palestinians in the occupied territories because, following a military order of 9 June 1982, all aid in foreign currency received from abroad by Palestinian families will be administered by the Israeli authorities. Anybody who infringes this order faces 5 years in prison. In other words, Ilyas Frayj explained, showing me the text of the order, the Palestinians in the occupied territories are no longer able to receive aid from their families living abroad.

Nonetheless it is not so much this economic situation and the material problems that the Bethlehem mayor fears as the Israeli authorities' more general attitude. "In their view, all the Palestinians are terrorists. They do not regard us as men. They want to destroy the PLO at all costs."

Ilyas Frayj, however, is neither a "terrorist" nor an extremist. "I have called on the PLO to take a peace initiative which implies mutual recognition," he said. But, more than that, he was one of the few prominent Palestinians to publicly express approval of the "Reagan plan." On 4 September he sent a telegram to the U.S. President thanking him for his "comprehensive solution to end the Palestinian people's suffering." In another telegram Ronald Reagan replied to Ilyas Frayj: "It is particularly important for me to have your support." And the Bethelehem mayor told us that on 21 September he had a "long conversation" with Israeli Labor Party opposition leader Shimon Peres -- a rare event, "We had a very good discussion," he noted.

"Time is working against the internal Palestinians," Frayj explained. "The 'village leagues' (Israeli colonies) are gradually seizing all our land. Just 2 years ago there were only two settlements here in Bethlehem. Today we are surrounded. What the Palestinians want is to be free and have dignity. Is that asking too much? President Reagan has understood that: He is asking Israel to put an end to the settlements in the occupied territories. Reagan clearly told me that he wants complete autonomy. He wants more than Camp David. That is the beginning of a solution."

Ilyas Frayj has been fighting the extremists in both camps for a long time. "The PLO is fine," he said, "aside from the extremists. In 1947 we rejected partition. That was a tragic mistake. Subsequently we rejected everything. Today the time has come for a political solution, a compromise. The majority of Palestinians on the West Bank want to reach a compromise. We cannot continue to daydream."

In this connection the recent Fes Arab summit and the proposals made by Jordan's King Husayn constitute progress. "The plan drawn up in Fes is a good starting point. The PLO should concentrate on the political battle. Otherwise we will have more massacres and more misfortunes."

In this battle against the extremists Ilyas Frayj is counting on a change of administration in Israel ("the Labor administration's style would be more liberal; there would be common ground with the U.S. proposals") and some foreign countries, particularly France; "France," he concluded, "has had the best policy in the region for a long time. It is very good.... Mitterrand is advocating peace and Cheysson is the Palestinian people's friend."

ASH-SHA'B SAYS PALESTINIAN STATE ONLY OPTION

JN051155 Jerusalem ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 27 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "One Option"]

[Text] Voices are still heard in the Arab world calling for a rational and positive response to the Reagan initiative, for seizing "the golden" opportunity currently afforded and acceptance of "the minimum" Arab and Palestinian demands. Opinions are also voiced on the possibility of forming the proposed federation between Jordan and the Palestinian entity and authorizing Jordan to speak to the United States on behalf of the Palestinian people.

Actually, these old-new opinions are astonishing. The Fes summit has already decided that the minimum level acceptable to the Palestinians and the Arabs is the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. It also affirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. All the Arab states, with the exception of Libya, have approved the summit resolutions. Therefore, any talk about or incorrect interpretation of the Fes resolution is considered a violation of these resolutions.

People are talking as though Israel will pull out of the West Bank today, tomorrow or at the most the day after tomorrow under U.S. pressure, so they say we must join the Reagan train as soon as possible. This is an illusion which is refuted by the increasing U.S. support for Israel which was demonstrated most impudently during the Lebanon war and by the U.S. refusal to condemn the Sabra and Shatila massacres in the UN General Assembly.

The continuous attempts of the Arab regimes to present the United States as a neutral side which can restore Arab rights are only intended to sedate the effect of the massacres and to cover up the failure of these regimes, which stood by and watched the massacre of Palestinians. They are also intended to bloc the national calls for confronting the United States and striking at its interests within the framework of a move to pool all Arab sources so as to turn the strategic balance in the region in the interest of the Arab peoples.

U.S. SAID SEEKING CONCESSIONS FROM 'MODERATES'

JN051216 Jerusalem AT-TALI'AH in Arabic 30 Sep 82 p 12

[Unattributed article published under the following headlines: "U.S. Moves and Rightist Arab Pressure To Authorize Jordan To Speak on Behalf of Palestinians," and "Washington's Friends Concede Fes Resolutions"]

[Excerpts] The United States has begun to lay down the practical bases for implementing the Reagan plan through its friends among "the moderate Arabs." It has been observed that U.S. "advice" has begun to pour forth to Arab rulers to repudiate the PLO. Other advice is given to the PLO itself to help these "moderates" accept the U.S. plan.

A statement to this effect has been attributed to Nicholas Veliotes, assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, who once served as U.S. ambassador to Jordan. A somewhat similar statement has also been attributed to Samuel Lewis, the U.S. ambassador to Israel.

Both statements stem from the general policy laid down by President Reagan and other U.S. officials who are responsible for U.S. policy in the region. Secretary of State George Shultz has defined this policy as follows: "Our task is to make Jordan and representatives of the Palestinians join the [peace] process and hold talks on the basis of the Camp David accords."

Defense Secretary Weinberger described it as an attempt to reach an agreement on principles and to defer procedural matters to a latter stage.

On the basis of this policy and the positive official Arab reactions to the U.S. plan, Veliotes took the next step of charting the future of the PLO by depriving it of its revolutionary character and national objectives. Thus, he advised that the PLO be attached to the Jordanian role in particular and the Arab roles in general.

It is strange indeed that some Arab circles have accepted this advice and spoken about it on the front pages of their newspapers [presumably referring to the referent item which was given front-page coverage by AL-QUDS]. It is also strange that these Arab circles are using all their influence to pressure the PLO to accept the role granted to it before it is too late. According to Veliotes, the PLO's role must not go beyond "persuading the Arab states to accept the Reagan plan." In other words, the PLO must, for all intents and purposes, dissolve itself and authorize the rightist Arab rulers to speak on behalf of the Palestinians and solve their question according to U.S. wishes.

Samuel Lewis, the U.S. ambassador to Israel, used almost the same language in defending the Reagan plan. In an interview with YEDI'OT AHARONOT, Lewis frankly said "the plan aims at helping Israel achieve the objectives it set for itself in Camp David and nothing else." Speaking about the rightist Arab rulers, Lewis said: "Washington's Arab friends interpret the Fes resolutions differently from the published text."

What Lewis and those responsible for him in the White House expect now is for "America's friends to tell them what took place behind the scenes at the Fes summit."

But the arrival of Habib and Draper in the region shows that Washington is not prepared to wait too long. Thus, it took immediate action to carry out its plans both in supporting the activities of its "friends" and in exerting pressure to remove the PLO from the prominent and notable place it has occupied on the political map of the Middle East.

LEVI: ELECTIONS SHOULD BE HELD AT ONCE

TA072114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi believes elections should be held at once so that the people can democratically express their views on all the important, crucial problems that are currently in dispute. Speaking at a meeting of Likud activists, David Levi said that elections are the only way to put an end to the foul atmosphere that currently prevails in Israel. He added that the Likud would win a sweeping victory in such elections.

ALIGNMENT EXECUTIVE DEBATES NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

TA071900 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Next week, the Alignment faction will debate whether or not to submit a motion of no-confidence in the government when the Knesset opens its winter session in about 2 weeks. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that the Alignment faction executive, which held a meeting this evening, did not discuss the report that the Peres-Rabin agreement was revalidated, or about the distribution of portfolios should the Alignment form a government.

The Knesset faction's chairman, MK Moshe Shahal, told our correspondent that it is now necessary to present an alternative to the present government in terms of both content and subject matter, rather than discuss the distribution of portfolios.

MAPAM Secretary MK Victor Shem-tov made it clear that the Alignment is not conducting any talks with any coalition elements with the aim of forming a new government. He said these rumors are spread by those interested in controlling the agitation within the Cabinet with the aim of preventing its downfall.

NEW SETTLEMENT BLOC TO BE ESTABLISHED IN SAMARIA

TA071118 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] A new settlement bloc will soon be established in Samaria, south of Shave Shomron, in the area between Shal'it and Qedumim. The new bloc will also include a town. This was stated by the deputy agriculture minister in an interview with the IDF radio.

Deqel added that there are plans for paving a new road called "Trans-Menashe" which will bypass the towns of Qlqiliyah and 'Azzun and will link all the settlements in the area all the way to 'Afula.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REACTS TO REPORT ON USSR RELATIONS

TA071225 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Commenting on the report by U.S. columnist Jack Anderson that the Soviet Union intends to renew relations with Israel, the Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem today said that he is not aware of any such moves or intentions. The spokesman added that since it was the Soviet Union that had severed the ties in the first place, it was up to Moscow to take the first step toward their possible reestablishment. Israel would welcome such a move just as it would the reestablishment of relations with other countries which severed them.

Political observers told reporter Arye Haskell they believe the Anderson story was leaked by Moscow itself and that the true picture is the exact opposite. These observers say that the Soviet Union has done everything in its power to hurt Israel diplomatically in order to compensate the Arab world for Soviet inactivity in the Lebanese war.

As to the Soviet motivation in planting the story, political observers think it could be part of an attempt to improve Moscow's image in the eyes of American and Western public opinion.

RELATIONS WITH EGYPT PREDICTED TO IMPROVE

TA071112 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHORONOT in Hebrew 7 Oct 82 p 3

[Report by Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] Jerusalem believes that in spite of the clouds overshadowing Israeli-Egyptian relations these days, ties between the two countries are expected to improve.

An authoritative source pointed out that sharp anti-Israeli publications had recently increased in the Egyptian media and that President Mubarak was under strong pressure from various quarters urging him not to make do with recalling the Egyptian ambassador for "consultations" but to absolutely sever diplomatic relations between the two countries. The source emphasized that in spite of these pressures the framework of peace between Israel and Egypt is being maintained.

CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC PACT WITH FRANCE NOT RENEWED

TA071847 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The cultural and scientific agreement between France and Israel has been terminated. This is the first time since the agreement was originally signed 23 years ago that it has not been renewed. The Voice of Israel correspondent in Paris says French Foreign Ministry officials said the reason was the Israeli operation in Lebanon. They also said the committee that deals with the agreement was not expected to meet in the near future. Israel's Ambassador to France Me'ir Rosenne said the freeze in cultural relations symbolized a sharp deterioration in relations between the two countries.

NEW BATTLESHIP REPORTEDLY BEING DESIGNED

TA061204 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Oct 92 p 2

[Exclusive report from Britain by Yosi Melman]

[Text] London, 5 Oct -- The British military affairs publication DEFENSE ATTACHE reports in its latest issue that Israel is designing a new battleship called "Sa'ar-5." According to the periodical, involved in the planning of the craft are workers from the Israel Dockworks and Refa'el [armaments development authority].

The approval of the ship was granted by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon who originally thought the navy did not need a high technology fleet, but later changed his mind and approved the plan. According to the report, the ship will have a capacity of between 1,000 and 1,200 tons and "modern equipment resulting from the most advanced technology."

According to the publication, Israel has recently managed to sell two "reshef"-type missile boats to the Chilean Navy, and now advanced negotiations are underway for the sale of two more of those ships. If these negotiations are fruitful, the publication adds, Israel will order for its own navy two "'Aliya" vessels to replace those sold to Chile. Israel currently has on active duty four "'Aliya" ships capable of carrying light helicopters.

BRIEFS

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS -- Since the beginning of the year some 10,000 new immigrants arrived in Israel, marking an increase of about 1,000 compared to the same period last year. Of them, 1,250 arrived in September, which is nearly the number for the same period in 1981. Last month only 58 new immigrants arrived from the Soviet Union as a result of its policy of blocking Jewish exit, and there was similarly a sharp drop in immigration from certain Asian countries as a result of the Iraq-Iran war. Still, a 10 percent rise was marked this year thanks to a substantial increase in the number of immigrants from wealthy countries. Some 242 new immigrants arrived last month from Romania compared to 157 in September of 1981. Some 1,940 new immigrants arrived from the United States since the beginning of the year compared to 1,720 last year, and 970 came from Britain, as against 590 in the first 9 months of 1981. The head of the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department, Refa'el Kotlowitz, who reported these statistics, also noted that immigration from Argentina is on the upswing, and all in all some 960 new immigrants reached Israel this year, compared with 701 last year. [Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 6 Oct 82 p 4 TA]

NEW IAI DIRECTOR -- The Israel Aircraft Industry [IAI] Board of Directors yesterday appointed Me'ir Dvir as its new managing director. The appointment was decided one day after the announcement of plans to appoint Air Force Commander Maj Gen David 'Ivri as chairman of the IAI's board. 'Ivri is to assume his new position on January 1. Dvir will step into a job vacated on August 31 by Gavri'el Gidor, who had been forced to resign following differences with Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon. [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Oct 82 p 3 TA]

FRENCH-AFRICAN SUMMIT CONFERENCE TO CONVENE

Mobutu Press Conference

AB061912 Paris AFP in French 1648 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Oct (AFP) -- The ninth conference of heads of state of France and Africa, which is expected to bring together about 40 presidents and representatives of African governments on 8 and 9 October in Kinshasa, has no agenda and will take the form of "informal" discussions.

During a press conference in Kinshasa on Wednesday, Mobutu Sese Seko, Zaire's president, said that the summit will afford the delegations the opportunity of putting forward "ideas" on the ways and means of solving current major problems -- the OAU crisis, the problems of Chad, Namibia, the North-South dialogue and so forth.

Mr Mobutu said that as far as he is concerned, he will express his "viewpoint" on those issues in his opening statement, but he does not intend to make any specific proposal. "My views will be binding on me alone," he said.

He further indicated that he is willing to attend the OAU annual summit in Tripoli that might be held before the end of the year. "In fact, we were on the verge of going to Libya in August, but Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's statement that all countries not represented in the Libyan capital for the summit had been bought by the United States prompted me to cancel my trip, he added.

However, the Zairian head of state noted that he will withdraw from the OAU summit if the SDAR, whose admission to the pan-African body brought on the crisis, is invited.

Mr Mobutu confirmed that Hissein Habre will attend the Kinshasa conference. The chairman of the Chadian Council of State, he said, has virtually extended his control over the entire Chadian territory. Therefore, Africa should recognize him as the sole representative of that country. Any delegation that has not been sent by Hissein Habre will not be allowed into Zaire, he said.

On Namibia, Mr Mobutu refused to link the solution of the problem with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. "This condition merely complicates the issue and we should not interfere in Angola's internal affairs."

Finally, the Zairian president said he is a "staunch supporter" of the North-South dialogue, while stressing that he does not have much faith in it "since a great deal is expected from the rich countries," he said.

All the presidential delegations expected to attend the French-African summit will arrive in Kinshasa on Thursday, as well as President Francois Mitterrand, who has just begun an official visit to Burundi and Rwanda.

It has been announced in the Zairian capital that besides Hissein Habre, there will be Samuel K. Doe of Liberia, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast and Obiang Nguema Nbasogo of Equatorial Guinea.

Several African foreign ministers began to meet on Wednesday to discuss the forthcoming summit. They are: Buutrus Ghali of Egypt, Alioune Blondin Beye of Mali, Pierre Nze of the Congo and Col Jean-Louis Gervil Yambal of the CAR.

Furthermore, a Chadian emissary, Brahim Mahamat Tidei, deputy commissioner of state for foreign affairs, has been in Kinshasa since Tuesday.

Official sources in the Zairian capital point out that for the first time, Nigeria, through its minister of foreign affairs, Ishaya Audu, will be represented at the French-African conference.

OFFICIALS BEGIN ARRIVING FOR SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Ghali Arrives in Kinshasa

AB061241 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The Egyptian delegation [to the ninth French-African summit conference] arrived in Kinshasa by air yesterday. It is headed by Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali. With the arrival of this delegation, the Middle East conflict and the situation in Lebanon has to a certain degree, come to Kinshasa. (Kyonan Molamba) asked Butrus Ghali about his country's position.

[Begin recording] [Ghali] Our position is very clear. We have condemned Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Having said this, we are in favor of peace and we are trying by all means to overcome the new obstacles created by the Israeli aggression.

[Question] Mr Minister, when will Egypt return to the Arab League? Its (?continued absence) is liable of [words indistinct].

[Answer] The question must be when the Arab League will return to Egypt. As you know, Egypt and Sudan represent more than half of the Arab world and [word indistinct]. Having said this, I think that Arab solidarity will finally prevail over the inter-Arab conflicts and that we will recover a dynamic and reinforced solidarity.

[Question] Mr Minister, Egypt has some influence in the Arab world. Why does it not have more impact on the conflict between Iran and Iraq?

[Answer] Listen, we expect and are in favor of a peaceful solution to this conflict. [passage indistinct]

[Question] How do you envisage the future of the OAU?

[Answer] It is a matter of great concern for Egypt, and we hope to find a compromise solution that can safeguard the OAU and give it a new force. We are in favor of the OAU. We believe the OAU is the symbol of African unity and solidarity and that everything must be done to preserve and strengthen this organization that we all created in 1963. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Mitterrand Arrives

AB071943 Paris AFP in French 1820 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Oct (AFP) -- On Thursday evening, French head of state Francois Mitterrand arrived in Kinshasa, where he will attend the ninth French-African summit on Friday and Saturday.

Mr Mitterrand was welcomed at the airport by his Zairian counterpart, Mobutu Sese Seko.

He was expected to proceed to the "Marble Palace" which is reserved for guests of honor, where he will reside during his stay in the Zairian capital.

The ninth French-African summit will begin on Friday at 1100 local time (1000 GMT) at the "People's Palace" with about 40 African heads of state present.

Mr Mitterrand, who is coming from an official visit to Burundi and Rwanda, leaves Zaire on Sunday morning for a 26-hour stay in Brazzaville, Congo.

Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, who is accopanying President Mitterrand on his trip, will attend a ministerial meeting early this evening to prepare for the summit.

Benin, Togo, Ivory Coast Arrivals

AB071235 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The president of Benin, Col Mathieu Kerekou, and the president of Togo, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, arrived in Kinshasa a short while ago to attend the long-anticipated summit in Kinshasa. The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, greeted his counterparts upon their arrival at the Ndjili International Airport. We cannot say whether they made statements upon arrival.

Shortly the plane that brought the Togolese and Beninois presidents stopped on the tarmac, it was announced that the aircraft of the Ivoirain head of state, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, was about to land. Felix Houphouet-Boigny is not here alone. He is accompanied to this ninth summit of French and African heads of state by his wife. Upon their arrival, the Ivoirain presidential couple was welcomed by the Zairian presidential couple, as the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic had Mama Bobi Ladawa by his side.

Diouf, Jawara, Steven Arrive

AB072146 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Excerpt] President Abdou Diouf arrived in Kinshasa late this afternoon to attend the summit of heads of state of Africa and France beginning tomorrow. The head of state, who made stopovers in Banjul and Freetown, traveled on board the same plane with Presidents Dawda Jawara of Gambia and Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone. The three heads of state were greeted upon arrival in Kinshasa by President Mobutu of Zaire, who was accompained on this occasion by several state dignitaries.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI DELIVERS 'VENGEANCE DAY' SPEECH

LD072208 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Speech by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at a "Vengeance Day" rally in Al-Jabal al-Akhdar -- live]

[Excerpt] Those [Libyans abroad] who repent are welcomed back; those who do not repent and continue to wage war against the Libyan people [words indistinct]. It is our right to chase them everywhere. If America [words indistinct], to Hell with America. We do not recognize America [word indistinct], not its culture, and we consider it the devil on earth. It must be resisted, and we are working to resist America. [words indistinct].

We are now in a fierce fight with America in Somalia. America wants to turn this African Muslim Arab country into an American base from which it would fight and surround the Arab countries and control Bab al-Mandeb and the Red Sea and threaten Mecca and Medina. The oil in the Arabian Peninsula would be at the mercy of America when Somalia falls under American imperialism and influence. The Somali people, under the leadership of the Democratic Salvation Front, are now waging war against America and the agents of America in Somalia. They want to liberate Somalia before the American bases are established. We are now fighting with all our resources with the Democratic Salvation Front against America. We are with the Democratic Salvation Front, and America is with Siad Barre. [chanting]

If the work done by the revolutionary committees in exposing the enemies of the Libyan people who openly joined the enemy [words indistinct] in America that it is a terrorist act. The Libyan people should prove that they are responsible for that act and for any similar act that eliminates the enemies of the Libyan people abroad. They should also propose that the people's conferences hold open discussion on this matter, so that America can hear with us now the ambassadors of 44 states who write reports to their governments saying that this matter -- the elimination of Libyan people's enemies abroad -- should be discussed by all people's conferences, which encompass the entire Libyan people. America will hear if the Libyan people decide to eliminate their enemies abroad. If anybody declares war against the Libyan people, it is the right of Libyan people, in self-defense, to declare war. If you are fighting us in Europe and America, how do you expect us not to fight you in [word indistinct]? They receive money from America, destroy Libya [words indistinct]. Do they expect that their Libyan people would not fight them? They will fight them in America and even on Mars, as I have told you. [words indistinct]

We must eliminate them. From now on, this cannot be restricted to the revolutionary committees alone. The revolutionary committees are only one of the tools. Every Libyan who travels abroad -- if he is a Libyan loyal to Libyan soil -- wants Libya to be free, wants the authority to be in his hands. He is then responsible for the elimination of its enemies wherever they are. Whether you are having treatment or are a tourist or are visiting or studying, you are part of the Libyan people, which this act is against. Therefore, you are fighting everywhere. This should be presented to the people's conferences for open discussion, so that America will hear that the Libyan people are entirely resolute about eliminating their adversaries, who get money from America, and are laughing at America. So far America has not been able to find anybody that supports it inside Libya.

Then America will judge for itself and say that the Libyan people are content.

As long as the revolutionary committees, the people's conferences and the entire Libyan people decide a matter such as this, what can America say to the world? Would it say the Libyan people are content? Naturally it does not hesitate. This socially, culturally and humanly decayed country, however benevolent it was, will never say the people are content. Why -- because it judged the Palestinian people as content.

America refused to negotiate with the PLO, which even America's agents the Saudis and the Moroccans acknowledge is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Even the dog Philip Habib, who travels in the Middle East like a dog, refuses to negotiate with the Palestinians. Why? Because, naturally, his origin is Lebanese, and he is an agent of America. Why does an agent of America refuse to negotiate with the Palestinians? Because America does not acknowledge the Palestinians, and it considers them terrorists. An entire people, giving sacrifices every day for the sake of their occupied land -- the whole world admits that in 1948 Palestine was completely occupied by the Zionists -- has been deprived since that day and are fighting to return to their land. America says this is terrorism -- a people fights for a sacred cause, a people with no piece of land on which to live, fighting to gain a piece of land [word indistinct]. America says this is terrorism. [Words indistinct] we do not bother at all with any utterance from America. If it says they are terrorists, this means they are on the right path. As long as it says the revolutionary committees are terrorist, it means that the revolutionary committees are terrorist, it means that the revolutionary committees are the real revolutionary forces that shape civilization, support freedom and incite the masses for the final emancipation, because America fears the peoples and their control.

The peoples themselves made America lose Iran. The awakening of the Iranian people themselves deprived America of that large sphere of influence and deprived it of its first agent, the shah of Iran. The awakening of the peoples in Ethiopia itself deprived America and made it lose Ethiopia, on which America depended in Africa, and made it lose its first agent, Haile Selassie. The awakening of the peoples in Southeast Asia -- in Vietnam and Kampuchea -- humbled America and forced it leave these countries. The peoples marched on it. The Americans left their huge aircraft, 130 aircraft, at the airport, and the American soldiers fled. The Vietnamese people sold America's aircraft at auction in Vietnam. These were the American aircraft the soldiers left, leaving even their [words indistinct]. It is not a novelty, (?with bare feet) they came to the shore for the warships to pick them up. This is fact.

This is a fact and a disgrace for America. [Words indistinct] peoples are the real enemy of America, and for this reason America takes under its patronage anyone working against the people. A Libyan fugitive agent goes to it saying: I am working against the Libyan people.

What is the power of the people? What are the popular congresses? The popular committees? The revolutionary committees? What is the Jamahiriyah? Wealth and arms are in the hands of the people! America does not accept these things. In other words, the people become strong, a people of the Arab nation become armed, having wealth, power. If this process grows from one people to another, the Arab nation will become master of its wealth, weapons and power. The arab nation would then say no to America, no to Israel. [Words indistinct] anyone that destroys the will of any people is taken under American patronage.

JANA Report

LD062324 Tripoli JANA in English 2000 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijja 20, Oct 7, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi leader of the Great Al-Fateh Revolution addressed the grand rally held tonight in the village of Omar Mukhtar, at Al-Jabal al-Akhdar municipality in celebration of the 12th anniversary of the expulsion of the remnants of Italian fascists.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi started his speech by greeting the father of martyrs the hero Omar Mukhtar, who fought against the colonialists and mobilized the jihad movement throughout Libyan soil. He said: "In every part of the free Jamahiriyah, we decided today to commemorate 'Vengeance Day'. And we come to this particular place as an expression of our gratitude to the historic role played by Omar Mukhtar in resisting colonialism. While celebrating 'Vengeance Day', the day when we drove the last Italian occupationist fascists out of Libyan soil, we have to acknowledge the role of Omar Mukhtar who polarized the jihad movement all over Libyan soil and take him as a good example to follow not in command and leadership only, but also in the life of every citizen of this people and this nation."

The leader said: "When the death wagon faced Libyan territory exactly as it is now facing Arab territories, Omar Mukhtar left his position as Koranic teacher at Zawiya and did not act to become leader but acted out a sense of patriotic duty by carrying a gun to confront the death wagon. Yet meanwhile, Idriss Senoussi escaped to Egypt when the death wagon arrived in the country, leaving the Libyans and proving his cowardice and utter despicability and non-adherence to Libyan soil."

He added: "Libya gained victory, expelling the Italians and toppling Idriss Senoussi. The Libyan people were thus rendered free and became aware of the turth about Idriss Senoussi, who ruled Libya and contributed to its backwardness. He oppressed our people, established dictatorship and oppressive police rule and allowed the establishment of British, American and French bases. During his rule, Italian colonialism established itself here, killing our grandfathers and fathers and destroying the country."

Colonel al-Qadhdafi added that the Senoussi family had sold Libya for the Italian lira and had not thought that this people will one day be a victor and will expose it to the world. He added: "We are celebrating one of these occasions on which we expose those who deceived the Libyan people and imposed themselves as rulers on the Libyan people."

"Omar Mukhtar did not impose himself on the Libyan people until his martyrdom. He did not claim leadership or presidency but carried the gun in face of the invaders and with him joined all the Libyans from all parts of the country."

On the "Vengeance Day", the revolution's leader said: "We have driven out over 20,000 Italians occupying Libyan soil. 20,000 Italians are equal to the number of the Israeli troops who occupied and stayed in Lebanon usurping the farms, stores, facilities and economy and meddling with Lebanon's affairs appointing the president, the prime minister and the commanders of the Lebanese Army, as the Italians did in Libya before the revolution."

He said: "Up till 1970, agricultural land, stores and cars were taken over by the Italians." He said Italy then nominated members of Parliament and paid vast sums of money so that they would protect its interests. He added that the Council of Ministers issued laws partial to the Italian coloniser who destroyed agricultural land, transforming it to buildings, and smuggling money under cover of these Cabinet-sanctioned laws.

The revolution's leader showed disdain for the remnants of the bygone regime who have fled abroad and who talk in the name of Libya and the so-called Libyan front and Libyan opposition. He said: "These stray dogs composed of ex-premiers who are traitors and hirelings... what did they do when they earlier headed governments and when Libya was an Italian and English colony?... They were dogs of the Italians and not one of them handed in his resignation because of Italy's colonisation of Libya. All the laws they had signed were in the interests of the Italian colonisers...."

He added: "Did any one of them resign when the five American and Britsh bases were established on Libyan soil? When the likes of those despicable hireling escapees talk [words indistinct]. They demean the Libyan people because they sold out Libya.

The Libyan people absolutely reject the idea of being ruled again, after having realised their own authority and established the jamahiri (mass) system, by hireling remnant escapees who had conspired against them and owed their allegiance to a corrupt regime that had served colonialism and ignored the Libyan people..."

He said: "There shall be no mercy for the agents of America. The escaped hirelings, enemies of the Libyan people, shall not escape from this people.

He said: "It will be crazy for the base leaders and governments of the eradicated era who were installed under the banner of the U.S. bases and Italian colonization and were bred on humiliation treason, treachery and denial of Libyan soil, to have ambitions of ruling Libya once again after the Libyan people established their people's authority and announced the first jamahiriyah in history where the revolutionary committees movement was born from among the ranks of the masses to become an international force. He added that those base people are way behind the era of the masses because they are from the monarchy, which still believes that the world is still passing through the era of kings.

He said: "The current monarchies in Jordan, Morocco and Saudi Arabia are museums. Upon entering them, we feel we are entering a strange museum of the Middle Ages.... Look at how the king in the Saudi kingdom cuts off the heads of the people at the market-place. Look at how the people are treated like sheep and ruled by method of succession...."
The leader pointed to the lavish life-style of the Saudi rulers and said that instead of these life-styles being imported by ships to them from abroad, they should build factories and farms....

The leader strongly attacked the followers of the abdicated regime. He said: "The Libyan people did not ask for them when the revolution erupted. They did not go out to the streets to support them. They supported the revolution instead....

Those who spoke about Libya and its people in order to acquire money from their American and Israeli masters and their other masters in the Egyptian, Saudi and Moroccan regimes, have acquired money from regimes opposed to the Libyan people, revolution, Jamahiriyah, socialism, unity and liberation." He continued: "These regimes are agents of America and Israel, enemies of the Arab nation that are creating the death wagon to trample all Arab countries, each and every individual one of them. It has already done so in Palestine, Lebanon and Egypt, and is now on its way to other Arab countries...." He said: "These regimes wish to see Libya [words indistinct] people, revolution, industry and agriculture all erased. They wish to see Libya once again kneeling to colonialism...."

He added: "If the United States chooses to antagonise Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his colleagues, we shall challenge America anywhere. We shall go to the Bahamas islands and meet with America there. We shall emerge there if the person being sought is Al-Qadhdhafi. Yet those who are being sought, are the Libyan people and the Arab nation. They are seeking to destroy the Libyan people and the Arab nation. They are seeking to destroy the Arab nation through a worldwide U.S colonialist strategy. Libya is only one of these positions that is resisting colonialism."

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi also pointed in his speech to those who committed crimes against the Libyan people, stole their money and then escaped abroad. He said: "The Libyan people shall recover their fortune from these people and try them either in absentia or otherwise.

The door to repentance is, however, open to those who are now aware that they were living in an era of exploitation, oppression and corruption and are now living in the era of socialism and social justice and that wealth belongs equally to the Libyan people." He said the door to repentance is open to those who know that a new era has begun in Libya....

MAURITANIA

RADIO REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF CUBAN DELEGATION

AB080842 Nouachott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] A Cuban delegation led by Deputy External Trade Minister Manuel Torres and a Mauritanian delegation headed by Trade and Industry Minister Diop Moustapha, met in Nouakchott yesterday evening. Yesterday morning the two delegations held a working session in Nouadhibou which was also attended by Mohamed Didi Ali, minister of fisheries and maritime economy. This session was devoted to examining bilateral cooperation in the field of fishing and the merchant navy.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy indicated that during the meeting the two parties expressed their desire to develop and enlarge their cooperation in the field of fishing adding that the means of putting this desire into concrete form will be defined at future meetings.

The Cuban delegation, which began a working visit to Nouakchott last Monday, is expected to leave today for Havana.

SUDAN

IRAQI DIPLOMAT PRAISES REPUBLIC'S SUPPORT

JN071602 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Oct (SUNA) -- Wajih Jad'an, Iraqi charge d'affaires in Khartoum, has praised President Numayri's initiative to send Sudanese troops to help fraternal Iraq. He described this as the living image of Arab solidarity and said it is in harmony with the resolutions of the recent Fes summit.

In a statement issued here today, the Iraqi charge d'affaires said he hoped that all Arab countries would adopt such a positive decision and create a rock on which all aggressive, rancorous and covetours attempts to harm the Arab nation would founder. The Iraqi diplomat said that this decision proves that the Sudanese leadership has sensed Iraq's positive position of welcoming peaceful efforts to end the Iraq-Iran conflict. It also realized the intransigence of the Khomeyni regime, its continuation of the war, its refusal to respond to the efforts to establish peace in the region and its defiance of the just resolutions of the Fes Arab summit.

He said that this position was previously adopted by Sudan which early this year severed relations with the Iranian regime after realizing its role in interfering in the internal affairs of other countries under the pretext of exporting the Islamic Revolution.

The Iraqi diplomat talked about the recent Iranian attack against the central sector of the theater of operations near Mandali and affirmed that the competent sides knew of the attack long before it took place. He said he believed that any Iranian attack will fail miserably, just as the attack against the central sector did, as everyone knows.

VICE PRESIDENT AT-TAYYIB TO VISIT IRAQ

JN071516 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Oct (SUNA) -- First Vice President Staff Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib will visit Iraq at the head of a high-ranking political and ministerial delegation. During the visit, the first vice president will learn about the latest developments on the Iraqi front and will assert Sudan's firm support of the Fes summit resolutions. His excellency and his delegation will also discuss bilateral relations.

TUNISIA

TURKISH PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Signs Cooperation Agreements

TA071145 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu is continuing his contacts in Tunisia. Agreements envisaging bilateral cooperation in various fields were signed a while ago. Ulusu and the delegation accompanying him will return to Turkey this evening. Metin Balci and Metin Caylak from the Turkish radio and television news center report that Ulusu, who is holding a news conference in Tunis at the moment, will be received by President Habib Bourguiba before his departure from Tunisia.

A protocol in connection with the decisions made at the recent Turkish-Tunisian joint economic committee meetings was signed by Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk and Abdelaziz Lasram, Tunisian minister of national economy. According to the protocol, Tunisia will open a trade bureau in Turkey, purchase some 100,000 tons of wheat and allocate a quota to Turkey in its consumer goods imports. Turkey will export timber and wooden goods to Tunisia. The exports organizations of the two countries will cooperate in connection with the mutual marketing of their products. An agreement has also been reached on Turkey supplying engineering services to Tunisia for the construction of factories for diesel engines, glass, cotton textiles and refrigerator compressors in Tunisia and on the probability of jointly realizing these investments.

Meanwhile, an agreement has been reached on holding another meeting at the beginning of November in connection with the fertilizer plant to be built in the Mediterranean through the joint cooperation of Turkey, Tunisia and Saudi Arabia.

Technical aid to be supplied by Turkey to Tunisia in cotton growing is also included in the agreements.

According to the decisions made in the transportation field, Turkey will organize scheduled maritime services to Tunisia. The Turkish and Tunisian airlines will also organize regular flights between the two countries. Tunisia will send a delegation to Turkey to check the dockyards in a bid to have the repair and maintenance work on its ships done in Turkey.

A unity of view has been reached between the two countries for cooperation and training in the field of tourism. The Turkish and Tunisian planning organizations will continuously exchange information.

After the agreements were signed, Ulusu and Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali held a joint news conference. Ulusu will later be received by President Bourguiba. He will leave Tunisia for Turkey after the meeting. Minister of Commerce Canturk and Minister of Culture and Tourism Ilhan Evliyaoglu, who are also in Tunisia, will also return to Turkey this evening.

Holds News Conference

LD072002 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] This morning the Turkish prime minister, Bulent Ulusu, held a news conference attended by Prime Minster Mohamed Mzali and several members of the government, the Turkish delegation, and the two countries' ambassadors. Ulusu expressed his pleasure on the occasion at being the first Turkish prime minister to pay an official visit to Tunisia, stressing his determination to develop friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He emphasized the congruent points of view on regional and international issues expressed during his talks with Tunisian officials.

The Turkish prime minister praised the hospitality accorded by Tunisia to the Palestinian brethren and saluted their heroic struggle in Beirut for the sake of their just cause. He stressed his country's determination to continue its support for this cause and Arab causes in general.

The Turkish guest praised the basic reforms achieved in Tunisia -- which have been introduced by President Bourguiba and President Kamal Ataturk in the two countries -- and praised the peaceful realism followed by them in the international arena.

Ulusu added that the Tunisian and Turkish sides recorded with satisfaction the positive outcome of the mixed economic commission's talks, following which it was decided to (?increase) the size of economic exchange between the two countries and develop joint industrial cooperation. He explained that, to that purpose, the two sides have decided to [words indistinct]. He expressed his country's readiness to enable Tunisia to benefit from shipbuilding equipment available in Turkey for the [word indistinct] and to open a Tunisian center for commerce in Istanbul for the development of Tunisian economic relations. The Turkish premier stressed the two countries' determination to develop joint projects in many industrial fields: glass manufacture, textiles, motors and refrigerators. He said there were ongoing talks about the establishment of [a] new joint corporation, with the participation of Kuwait, for the production of industrial [word indistinct].

With regard to the tourism, the Turkish premier explained that the two countries were determined to implement the tourism agreement between the two countries.

He talked about bilateral cooperation in education, and praised the experiments accomplished in both countries, especially in the field of educational exchange.

After stressing the necessity of uniting the two countries' efforts to win the battle for economic advancement, Ulusu expressed his pleasure at hosting Mohamed Mzali and his wife in Turkey soon.

In the second part of the news conference, the Turkish guest answered questions from journalists, which centered on Tunisian-Turkish relations, the situation in the Middle East and the Iraq-Iran war. He stressed, at the beginning, that this current visit to Tunisia would lay permanent and strong foundations for (?stronger) economic cooperation in the future.

Mohamed Mzali answered a question about the talk between Salaheddine Baly and the Turkish guest. He explained that Tunisian-Turkish cooperation was many sided and included all fields in which the two countries interests (?met), including the military field. He noted that there has been military cooperation between the two countries for some time.

He recalled the visit he paid to Turkey when he was minister of national defense, during which an agreement was signed to train Tunisian soldiers in Turkey. Mohamed Mzali added that Tunisia cooperated with Turkey in this field in the same way it cooperated with other fraternal and friendly countries.

The Turkish premier explained, in that regard, that his country's policy aimed at [words indistinct] of the Turkish people, and that could not be achieved except through economic advancement and strong defense.

With regard to the situation in the Middle East, Ulusu explained that his country definitely condemned all the Israeli attacks on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and on the Arab countries in general, and supported the Palestinian people's just cause.

A journalist asked the Turkish premier: Prime Minister, I would like to ask you a question concerning your (?view) about President Bourguiba's peace plan, which was submitted to the Fes summit. How does the Turkish Government (?evaluate) this plan? Prime Minister Ulusu replied: Turkey received President Bourguiba's peace plan, submitted to the Fes summit, affirmatively. I have expressed this point of view on many occasions.

In reply to a question about the Iraq-Iran dispute and the outcome of the Turkish efforts to end this dispute, the Turkish premier stated that his country has made many such attempts, both within the Islamic Good Offices Committee and particular Turkish efforts. He pointed out the contacts made by Turkish officials, led by the Turkish president, with officials of the two countries. He said that it had transpired from these contacts that Iran was not willing to end the war immediately. He explained that his country would continue efforts to end this war, expressing his hope that Iran and Iraq would sit down for a dialogue and negotiation to end the war [word indistinct].

Joint Communique

LD072234 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Joint communique issued on 7 October following the visit of Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu]

[Text] At the invitation of Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister of Tunisia Bulent Ulusu, the Turkish prime minister, paid an official visit to Tunisia from 4 to 7 October 1982, at the head of an important delegation composed of Kemal Canturk, minister of commerce; and Ilhan Evilyaoglu, minister of culture and tourism. The prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, Bulent Ulusu, was received by President Habib Bourguiba, to whom he conveyed the greetings of Gen Kenan Evren, head of state of fraternal Turkey.

Official talks took place between the two prime ministers in an atmosphere marked by the traditional friendship, fraternity and mutual understanding which characterize the Tunisian-Turkish relations and which are the product of a long history.

The two sides recorded with satisfaction the closeness of their viewpoints over issues discussed. While reviewing the international situation, the two sides expressed their deep preoccupation with the grave situation prevailing in the Middle East and resulting from Israel's expansionist policies. The two sides denounced the policy of Israel toward the Palestinian people and voiced their strong condemnation of the crimes and massacres prepetrated by Israel against the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps. The two sides strongly denounced the occupation of Lebanon by the Israeli army, which continues its large-scale colonial campaign throughout the region.

They emphasized the extreme importance they attach to the protection of the national unity of Lebanon, its territorial integrity and its independence.

The two sides denounce and condemn equally the policy of hegemony and expansionism followed by Israel in the region, and particularly its decisions to annex the Golan Heights and its illegal practices in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in violation of international law and UN resolutions.

The two sides condemned the policy of Israel aimed at Judaizing the occupied territories and its resorting to the policy of illegal appropriation and fait accompli in order to Judaize Jerusalem. The two prime ministers stressed their conviction that for there to be a just and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East question Israel must evacuate the occupied Arab lands, including Jerusalem, and there must be a recognition of the undeniable national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, especially its right to set up its own independent state in Palestine.

The two sides underlined their unconditional support for the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, and they reemphasized the need for their participation in any action likely to lead to a settlement of the conflict and to the establishment of peace and security in the region. In this respect, the Turkish side said it had received with complete satisfaction the results of the 12th Arab summit conference in Fes, particularly the peace plan based on the return to the international legitimacy for which President Bourguiba had called and which was adopted during the debates of this summit. The Turkish side described this plan as positive, constructive and realistic.

The Tunisian side showed adequate appreciation for this Turkish position on the Middle East issue, and the continuous support extended by the Turkish officials and people to the Arab and Palestinian cause. The Turkish side lauded the solidarity showed by Tunisia toward the Palestinian Resistance, particularly its decision to receive the leaders and combatants of the PLO in its territory. The Turkish side also expressed its deep appreciation for the initiative taken by President Bourguiba for the establishment of peace and concorde in the Middle East and also for a more efficient solidarity of the Islamic Conference member countries with the Palestinian people, who still suffer from the tragedy afficting them.

The two sides expressed their deep preoccupation with the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. They expressed the hope that a peaceful settlement could be found as soon as possible to this war between these two fraternal countries. They stressed their energic support for all the efforts and attempts at mediation to reach this end, particularly the attempts being made by the Islamic peace commission. The Tunisian side expressed its high appreciation for the efforts made by Turkey, whether within the Islamic peace mediation commission or in another form.

The two sides also voiced their preoccupation with the tragedy lived by the Afghan people. They stressed their conviction of the need to reach a political solution that fully respects the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan.

Touching upon problems in Africa, the two sides looked particularly into the situation in southern Africa, characterized by the continuous racial discrimination policy followed by the South African Government, and the illegal occupation of Namibia. They strongly denounced the obsolete racist policy.

The two sides recorded with satisfaction the revival of Tunisian-Turkish cooperation in all fields -- fields -- especially economic and cultural -- in the last 2 years.

They reaffirmed their common resolve to raise these relations to the level of their political relations and to make them a model of cooperation among developing countries, particularly among fraternal Islamic countries.

The two prime ministers examined cooperation between Tunisia and Turkey and also the results of the activity of the bilateral mixed commission which met in Tunis on 21 October. They expressed their satisfaction with the good spirit of cooperation shown by officials of both countries in order to facilitate the exchange of information and to identify fields of complementarity between Tunisia and Turkey, and also the sectors in which fruitful cooperation could be initiated. They agreed to further encourage any initiative likely to ensure an intensification of trade exchanges that may cover new products, to facilitate business relations between investors of both countries to develop industrial and technical cooperation, to encourage close relations in tourism and to establish air and maritime lines in order to find adequate conditions for the intensification of cooperation between Tunisia and Turkey.

Mohamed Mzali and his Turkish counterpart, Mr Ulusu, voiced satisfaction with the agreement of the Tunisian and Turkish delegations, particularly over the conclusion of engineering contracts between Tunisian and Turkish establishments to realize industrial projects of common interest: diesel engines; glassware; cotton spinning and weaving; the project of [word indistinct] plant in the best conditions on the part of the industrial company for phosphates and fertilizers; a program of technical cooperation in the context of the Tunisian cotton farming development project; the opening of a trade office Istanbul; the joint exploitation of a Tunis-Istanbul airline; the conclusion of a new maritime agreement; the opening of a maritime line continuously linking the Tunisian and Turkish ports; and development of a program of cooperation in tourism.

The Tunisian prime minister and his counterpart from the Turkish Republic recommended that the portion of the commercial exchanges agreed on by the two countries dealing with trade be fulfilled and that trade operations covering new products be implemented with the agreement of Tunisian and Turkish investors. Mohamed Mzali and Bulent Ulusu also recommended the further examination of the commerical viability of the tripartite chemical fertilizer project in Turkey in order to bring the viewpoints of the interested parties closer together. They stressed the importance of organizing charter tours to Turkey and Tunisia and the training of people to work in hotels in the two countries in the framework of cooperation in tourism.

Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and his Turkish counterpart urged investors in the shipbuilding industry to study the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries. They recommended that the center for the promotion of exports and the interested Turkish enterprise determine the commercial possibilities open to the two countries in their domestic markets and abroad.

The Turkish side was invited to participate in the international symposium on the Tunisian sixth plan for economic and social development to be convened in Tunis on 28 and 29 October. It also was reminded of another meeting in Tunis with the participation of eminent banking officials aimed at facilitating business relations between Tunisian and Turkish industrial investors.

In the cultural field, the two sides agreed to encourage and facilitate the special studies of the common history of the two countries. The Turkish prime minister thanked the Tunisian prime minister for the warm welcome accorded to him, his wife and the delegation he is leading. Bulent Ulusu invited Mohamed Mzali to visit Turkey, the date of which will be fixed in agreement between the two sides later on.

Departs 7 October

LD072004 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu left Tunis this afternoon, returning to Ankara after an official visit which lasted 4 days at the invitation of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

At the VIP lounge at the airport, Mohamed Mzali presented his Turkish counterpart with a collection of photographs of Bulent Ulusu's visit to Tunisia. The Turkish prime minister shook hands with the members of the Turkish Embassy in Tunis before inspecting the guards of honor. He saluted the flag while the two countries' anthems were played.

Mohamed Mzali accompanied his guest to the steps leading to the plane. A number of members of the government and [word indistinct] of the Dustur Party and the chief of protocol, and the two countries' ambassadors were at the airport to see Bulent Ulusu and his accompanying delegation off.

ETHIOPIA

ERITREAN GUERRILLAS CLAIM BATTLE SUCCESSES

LD071404 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Continuing their attacks behind the enemy's defense lines, our heroic guerrillas have launched a surprise attack on an enemy patrol near (Afabet), killing a Dergue soldier.

Meanwhile, a wounded enemy soldier who had been hiding for the past few days following the fighting at (Embaleko), near Woki, on 30 September, was captured by our guerrillas the day before yesterday.

The fascist Dergue's military trucks and tanks are constantly being destroyed by mines planted by the heroic members of our engineering units. In October, a military truck carrying enemy soldiers was destroyed near (Afabet) when a mine planted by our fighters exploded. Ten Dergue soldiers were killed and 15 others wounded in the explosion.

On 1 October, near (Aderdae), two Dergue military trucks were destroyed in landmine explosions. Ten enemy soldiers were killed or wounded in the explosions.

KENYA

MOI COMMENTS ON LOYALTY OF ARMED FORCES

LD071648 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] H.E. President Daniel arap Moi, who is the c-in-c of the armed forces, today reiterated that the firearms given to members of the armed forces were for the protection of the people, their property and Kenya's territorial integrity. The president said such arms should never be turned against the people that they were expected to protect.

President Moi was speaking at the armed forces training college, Lanet, in Nakuru, where he was the guest of honor at a passing out parade for army recruits.

Expressing his satisfaction that the armed forces were loyal to him and the country, the president pointed out that the army and the navy were not involved in the disturbances of 1st August. The c-in-c said that the noninvolvement of the army and the navy was due to the high discipline maintained by personnel in the two services. He said the oath of allegiance taken by the armed forces, ministers and other people in public service should be taken seriously. President Moi pointed out that a breach of such an oath could have serious repercussions in later life, as it happened on 1st August. The president commended the chief of general staff, Gen Mulinge, and service commanders for their continued loyalty to him.

On salaries of the armed forces, President Moi said they pay review board he appointed in March this year under the chairmanship of the permanent secretary for water development, Mr Omino, has already submitted recommendations for the pay structure. He announced that the recommendations were acceptable and would be implemented with effect from 1st July this year.

The president said work on the allowances and other conditions of service was continuing and the board would soon submit its full report, which would form the basis for future reviews of a similar nature in respect of the armed forces. He thanked all members of the current pay review board and those people assisting them for the hard work they were putting into the assignment.

On arrival at the armed forces training college, the president was received by the CGS, Gen Mulinge, and the commandant of the college, Brig (Kivya). The ceremony was also attended by the minister of state in the president's office, Mr Justus Ole Tipis, and the chief secretary, Mr Jeremiah Kiereini.

PAPER CONFIRMS ODINGA RESTRICTION ORDER

EA061126 Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 6 Oct 82 p 1

[By William Onyango]

[Excerpt] The minister of state in the office of the president, Mr Justus K. Ole Tipis, has officially restricted the movements of the former vice president, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, to within Kisumu municipality. The restriction order signed on October 2, 1982, by the minister, is in exercise of the powers conferred by regulations 3(1) of the public security (detained and restricted persons) regulations.

According to the restriction order, Tipis, as the minister of state, is satisfied that for the preservation of public security, Odinga's movement be controlled within Kisumu municipality and shall not leave that area save under and in accordance with a permit under regulation 5 of those regulations.

The official restriction order was communicated to Odinga on October 2, 1982, who duly admitted having received the order at the Nairobi area police headquarters on the same date.

The order also quoted relevant provisions of the Constitution which give the minister powers to restrict Odinga's movements constitutionally. These include the provisions of section 81(3) (A), (4) and (5) of the Constitution of Kenya concerning the review of Odinga's case.

SOMALIA

INFORMATION MINISTER SUMMARIZES U.S. VISIT

EA072306 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Somali Democratic Republic Minister of Information and National Guidance Challe Col Mohamed Omar Jess and his delegation returned home this afternoon after an official visit of several weeks to America, the Arab world and West Europe.

The minister told Somali News Agency and Radio Mogadishu reporters at the airport that his U.S. visit and subsequent talks with U.S. officials were very successful and were concluded in complete understanding and agreement. Challe Col Mohamed Omar Jess said the talks with senior U.S. officials touched on strengthening cooperation and mutual assistance in information and broadcasting and in other agencies to which Somalia and the United States are affiliated.

The minister added that his U.S. visit played a very important role in the interests of the Somali Democratic Republic and the United States. He said the items on the agenda discussed between the two sides are of lasting value to the two countries.

Answering a question on how the U.S. Government and people see the crisis in the Horn of Africa, particularly the aggression by Abyssina and its allies against Somali territory, the minister said the U.S. Government is worried about the aggression against Somalia. For that reason, it will continue to extend diplomatic and military assistance to the Somali Democratic Republic.

TANZANIA

COOPERATION TALKS WITH ZIMBABWE OPEN 6 OCT

AB061646 Paris AFP in English 1603 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Oct. 6 (AFP) -- A two-day joint ministerial conference on economic cooperation between Tanzania and Zimbabwe opened here tonight.

The conference is a follow-up to a treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by Tanzania and Zimbabwe two years ago. Under the treaty, the two states agreed to form a joint permanent cooperation commission for cooperation.

This first meeting of the commission is to explore areas for economic and development cooperation.

The conference was opened by Tanzanian Economic Affairs and Planning Minister Kighoma Malima. Leading the Zimbabwean delegation is Minister for Finance, Economic Planning and Development Bernard Chidzero.

The talks are expected to focus on cooperation in trade, industry, transport, communications, information and culture.

Tanzania and Zimbabwe are both members of the nine-nation Southern African Development Coordination (SADCC).

UGANDA

AFP: SIX SUSPECTED REBELS KILLED NEAR KAMPALA

AB070905 Paris AFP in English 0858 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Kampala, 2 Oct. (AFP) -- Six suspected anti-government rebels have been reportedly killed in a shoot-out near here with security forces amid continuing political violence in Uganda.

The gun battle took place near a government agricultural college at Kawanda, just north of Kampala, the Kampala vernacular daily TAIFA EMPYA reported. It said the six men killed were wearing police uniforms. An officer of the government special police unit was wounded in the shoot-out, the newspaper said. Guns and radio equipment were also captured from the rebels.

Meanwhile six soldiers from a military police unit at Makindye yesterday appeared in a Kampala magistrate's court charged with armed robbery and were remanded in custody until October 20.

BURUNDI

FRENCH PRESIDENT MITTERRAND'S PRESS CONFERENCE

AB071847 Paris AFP in French 1125 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Bujumbura, 7 Oct (AFP) -- France will donate 1.5 billion FR as aid for development, that is, 0.52 percentof its gross national product. This was announced by President Francois Mitterrand during the short visit he paid to Burundi on Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr Mitterrand also announced that France will increase cooperation with Burundi, a small landlocked Francophone country in the heart of Africa. Shortly before leaving for Rwanda, at a joint news conference with President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza under a mango tree in the gardens of the Dinstinguished Guests house on Thursday morning, Mr Mitterrand expressed satisfaction with his talks with the Burundian president and the cordial ties binding the two countries. In particular, he expressed happiness at being the first French head of state to visit Burundi.

Burundi, a tiny country with a high population density, is among the least developed countries. This is one of the reasons, President Mitterrand stated, that prompted him to show a sign of solidarity with this country as he did in the case of Niger, a Sahel country, during his first visit to Africa.

He took advantage of his visit to Burundi to state that France will continue her role of "a staunch advocate" of a new more equitable world economic order to be achieved through the revival of global north-south negotiations within the framework of the United Nations and through the stabilization of the prices of raw materials.

Mr Mitterrand sees the present gap between the countries of the north and those of the south as one of the two or three fundamental causes of future wars.

The industrialized world, he stressed, must become conscious of the fact that insuring its own development is only one of its duties. In addition, the French head of state brought up the idea of creating a free trade zone in this part of Africa.

He also addressed Burundi's concern over the creation of a television network by inviting the authorities of this country to send a delegation to Paris in 1983 to examine the possibilities for this. France, he said, may contribute to this.

Concerning security, the president stated that France responded to requests through bilateral agreements and by supplying armaments "without overdoing it."

On the question of Namibia, he stressed France's very active role within the Western Contact Group. He felt that for some time now the talks have "taken a turn for the better."

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

KOLINGBA LEAVES TO ATTEND KINSHASA SUMMIT

AB071545 Paris AFP in French 1533 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Bangui, 7 Oct (AFP) -- Gen Andre Kolingba, the CAR head of state, left Bangui on Thursday afternoon for Kinshasa. The CAR head of state is to participate in the ninth summit of the heads of state of Africa and France that is to open on Friday in the Zairian capital.

CHAD

HISSEIN HABRE TO ATTEND FRENCH-AFRICAN SUMMIT

AB071306 Paris AFP in French 1112 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Ndjamena 7 Oct (AFP) -- Hissein Habre, chairman of the Chadian Council of State, left Ndjamena today for Kinshasa, where he will attend the ninth French-African summit that will be held 8-9 October in the Zairian capital.

In a communique issued on Wednesday announcing Hissein Habre's participation in the Kinshasa summit, the protocol department of the Chadian Council of State indicated that "in agreeing to take an active part" in this summit, Mr Habre stressed "the special relations" linking the French-speaking countries of Africa and France because of a "common history," and the solidarity that exists between these countries which speak the same language and maintain "privileged" cooperation relations.

The Chadian head of state is accompanied on his trip to Zaire by two commissioners, Abdoulaye Djigdjag of natural disasters and Moumin Hamidi of information, as well as his permanent under secretary Ahmed Moussami and three of his advisers. A ministerial delegation led by the deputy commissioner for foreign affairs, Brahim Mahamat Tidei, preceded the Chadian president to Kinshasa on Monday.

CHAIRMAN HABRE PLANS 'STRONG' GOVERNMENT

PM061517 Paris LE MONDE in French 3-4 Oct 82 p 4

[Jean-Claude Pomonti dispatch: "Chad: The Rallying of the South Enables Hissein Habre To Restore a Strong Central Government in Ndjamena"]

[Excerpts] Ndjamena -- Chad is a mass of scars. That could be demonstrated, if there were any need, by the walls riddled with holes and the collapsed roofs of its capital, the round trips made by the Hercules C-130 transport aircraft which supplied the famine-stricken north for weeks or, in the south, the tours made by state commissioners to reassure the local populations about their future while soldiers patrolled the streets of Moundou and Sahr, the two main cities of the southern region.

But, for Mr Hissein Habre, established in his new role as head of state, a new chapter is opening. He is talking of a "new experiment." "For the first time in 17 years," he said, "the 14 Chadian prefectures are under the same authority." In the extreme north the Aozou Strip, which he has less intention than ever of abandoning, is still controlled by the Libyans. On the southern borders there are still a few gangs of fugitives. Unless foreign aid is given no subversion or rebellion can threaten a unity which Mr Hissein Habre constantly stresses. In his view, the "impetus of national reconciliation" should win the day.

Moreover, a strong central government and a unitary political plan seem to be Mr Hissein Habre's two ambitions, judging from his public and private remarks. Following the capture of Ndjamena, he set up a state council which he chairs and in which there are several commissioners who are not members of the famous FAN command council which directed what the "FAN supporters" now present as their "long march" on Ndjamena.

Mr Hissein Habre now intends to give the state two tools "very soon": A government which is "the most representative possible" and a "strong army." On the first point, as could be expected, any federal idea is categorically rejected as subversive. In the FAN's view federalism can only lead to secession. Nor is there any question of starting by holding elections, which are regarded as a "luxury" in a country torn apart by 17 years of rebellions and wars, in which the number of inhabitants is not known -- perhaps 5 million, a good half of whom are "southerners" who have been cut off from the rest of the country for the past 3 years -- and in which the administration is only regaining its position "tentatively."

In the short term Mr Hissein Habre plans to appoint a government chosen according to criteria of "competence, geography, politics and morality." Things would have been different if the negotiations with Mr Goukouni Oueddei had taken place before 7 June and if it had been possible to draw up a compromise with Mr Kamougue after that date. Since that was not the case, the FAN now intend to seize the "chance" thus offered of setting up a government which is primarily "homogeneous" at the cost of attracting "inevitable" criticism and disappointing some candidates.

That government will have the job of setting the central and regional administration in motion again, ensuring order and security, drafting a constitution and carrying out a census in order to hold a referendum on the constitutional text. In a third phase, elections will make it possible to equip the country with permanent representative bodies "at the appropriate time".

Mr Hissein Habre's desire to provide the country with a "strong and big" army -- based on the FAN and the Chadian Armed Forces [FAT] which have rallied round -- is also aimed at national unity. "No more warlords, no more factions, no more private armies," he retierated in particular to several journalists in Ndjamena on 28 September. Chad covers more than twice the surface area of France and several regions, notably in the north, are uninhabited. By "restructuring the FAN and FAT" to combine them in a "national army" Hissein Habre is opting for a conventional army as against the formation of militias. He intends to equip his soldiers with "modern" equipment and, to that end, hopes for western, especially U.S. aid. Many years of war have produced a "vacuum," he said. A strong military tool will be the best method of ending "subversion" and "plots encouraged or hatched by foreign countries, Libyan designs on the north and the tendency to set up a 'cotton republic'" in the south. That military tool must be created "very quickly."

That is the twofold political and military plan which Mr Hissein Habre has chosen for the sake of "national reconciliation" and "civil peace." He wants to avoid score-settling and blunders and make everybody feel he has "a place." He is already relying on the previous Civil Service -- 4,000 civil servants were paid in September for the first time in very many months, but he intends to put an end to past abuses as far as possible.

In this context France is destined to occupy a "special" but not preferential place. There is still a fair amount of suspicion toward Paris in Ndjamena, especially because of the support given to Mr Goukouni Oueddei and the former National Unity transition government, but also because people still find it difficult to discern French intentions. Mr Hissein Habre, however, seems determined to revive cooperation with Paris on "new bases," clearly the "excellent relations" which he hopes to have with the French government will, if necessary, have to adapt to a very strong concern for independence. "Ours is the poorest African country, perhaps the poorest country in the world," he said. Before adding: "We do not have the mentality of people receiving assistance."

[Excerpts] This country, ruined by the war, part of which is a prey to famine and virtually all of which is without an administration, is now headed by a man who advocates a strong state, draws support from a small strong group of loyal supporters, is a haughty nationalist and intends, with a determination which it would be wrong to underestimate, to prove that Chad can exist within its borders and is even prepared to do battle again to expel the Libyans from the Aozou strip. Although this country's future seems at best to require a slow and very careful convalescence, there is at least one point which is already certain: The man leading it may be reserved but he is certainly not indecisive by nature and will make every effort to try to implement his plan and thus try to write a new page of history.

RWANDA

FRENCH PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN KIGALI 7 OCTOBER

AB070950 Paris AFP in French 0908 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Kigali, 7 Oct (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand arrived in Kigali, capital of Rwanda, today shortly before 1100 (0900 GMT) for a half-day official visit. Mr Mitterrand was welcomed upon arrival by the president of Rwanda, Gen Juvenal Habyarimana.

Holds Press Conference

AB071926 Paris AFP in French 1533 GMT 7 Oct 82

[By Francois Chatel]

[Text] Kigali, 7 Oct (AFP) -- Today in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, President Francois Mitterrand raised the eventuality of France's calling on the World Bank very shortly to establish an "energy affiliate" which has remained dormant after several months of negotiations.

At a press conference he held jointly with President Juvenal Habyarimana, Mr Mitterrand explained that the World Bank was ready to "make the energy affiliate a reality" by financing the development of other means of energy apart from oil. This will be done in the priority interest of the poorest countries, especially those affected by the repeated oil crisis.

In this regard, Mr Mitterrand stigmatized "the impossible petrodollar couple," the spiral increase of which is compelling a developed country like France to limit its aid to development programs.

It is not by chance that the French president has chosen Rwanda as the place where he should insist on the role that international financial institutions should play in development.

Rwanda, a small mountainous and landlocked country devoid of energy resources, is one of the world's poorest countries.

In this former Belgian colony without sufficient means, just like Burundi, which he visited yesterday, President Mitterrand repeated that France must accord priority assistance "to its closest friends in the French speaking world.

In this regard, he expressed his total agreement with the "organic French-speaking community" launched by former Senegalese president Leopold Sedar Senghor. He added that if this project has not yet become operational, "the difficulties did not in any case come from France." He also underlined France's intention to develop "as soon as possible" its own French-speaking institutions.

Mr Mitterrand arrived in Kigali this morning from Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi. He is on 12-hour visit to Rwanda.

At the airport to welcome him upon his arrival were Robert Galley, Valery Giscard d'Estaing's former cooperation minister who is currently in Rwanda as the chairman of the France-Rwanda friendship group.

The French head of state is expected to leave "the country of 1,000 hills" in the middle of the afternoon for Kinshasa where the summit conference of the heads of state of France and Africa is expected to take place on Friday and Saturday.

Comments on African Relations

LD071926 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Report by special correspondents Bernard Valete and Ralph Pinto]

[Text] Francois Mitterrand continues his visit to the Black African Continent. After a few hours in Burundi the French president today paid a lightning visit to Rwanda, another small very poor and confined country in Black Africa. Tomorrow it will be Kinshasa in Zaire and the French-African summit where more than 18 heads of state are expected.

On his arrival in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, Francois Mitterrand insisted this afternoon on clarifying matters: Yes to aid for Africa but France must not interfere in African internal affairs.

[Begin recording] We do not want to act as a substitute for established institutions and organizations and that is why I exercise considerable discretion when speaking about the OAU. The meeting of the French and African heads of state could settle the issues which at the moment are dividing the countries belonging to the OAU. But this represents a round table at which matters are being discussed, an opportunity for men who know and respect each other to talk, a way to make progress toward settling issues even if they cannot be actually solved there. In this respect, it represents an invaluable body. France wishes the OAU to assert its presence in Africa and outside Africa as we believe that it is up to the African countries to settle problems regarding Africa. We shall merely be there as witnesses and friends, capable of having our say by virtue of our experience while leaving the decisions up to those who are living in, knowing and shaping Africa. [end recording]

GHANA

GRAPHIC ON DEPORTATION OF GHANAIANS FROM BRITAIN

AB071100 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 7 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The DAILY GRAPHIC takes up the case of those Ghanaians who have been deported from Britain. It says the whole exercise is embarrassing because it is the image of the country which is at stake. And again, it is humiliating because some Ghanaians did not expect to be treated that way. The GRAPHIC says one can be nationalistic to the point of being (?nasty) about such an event, but more than that, there should be some level of objectivity. It points out that every country has the right to determine who should be admitted into it. It would therefore be unfair to jump to the conclusion that the British authorities are turning out Ghanaians because they come from a country undergoing a revolution. Otherwise, continues the GRAPHIC, one may ask why students and others going on official trips do not face similar problems. For that matter, why Ghanaians who want refuge in Britain are [words indistinct] in London?

The paper is critical about Ghanaians who pretend to be ignorant about conditions in Britain or elsewhere and want to seek refuge under Commonwealth regulatons. The GRAPHIC makes it clear that local laws and regulations everywhere override any international commitment. Ghanaians should therefore examine these before they rush outside the country. It says history has it that after every revolution, there are people who want to rush out for comfort, happiness and convenience until things cool down, while others deliberately want to stay out of action.

The GRAPHIC agrees that the exodus of Ghanaians began before the revolution; but then, the rate of deportation shows that there has been an increase. It is therefore probable that Ghana is paying for the deportees who did not ensure that their documents were in order and [words indistinct] of embarrassment. The GRAPHIC urges the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Interior to institute a thorough investigation and let the public know the truth.

FORMER PEOPLE'S NATIONAL PARTY CHAIRMAN SENTENCED

AB071442 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The public tribunal at its sitting in Accra today, sentenced the former chairman of the disbanded People's National Party, Nana Okutwer Bekoe, to 7 years' imprisonment. In addition, he is to pay 500,000 cedis or, in default, 20 years' imprisonment. Nana Okutwer Bekoe, who was found guilty by the tribunal of unlawfully attempting to export foreign currency, will serve the first 6 months of his 7-year term on conservancy work starting from Tesano, where he lives.

The prison authorities have been ordered by the tribunal to furnish it with the weekly report as to where the conservancy work is carried out. The tribunal also asked that the foreign currency, namely 600 pounds sterling and $4,600, which he attempted to export unlawfully, be confiscated to the state. Asked what he had to say before the sentence was passed, Nana Okutwer Bekoe replied: If you say I am guilty, it's fair enough.

ANGOLA

S. AFRICAN REPORT ON DOWNING OF MIG REBUTTED

AB071146 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] A spokesman of the Angolan Defense Ministry yesterday categorically denied that an Angolan MiG fighter has been shot down in southern Angola by the racist South African Air Force. The previous day, the racists announced that one of their Mirage planes had what they called an "incident" with Angolan MiG fighters in southern Angola and that one of our planes was shot down.

The Angolan spokesman, who confirmed this air clash, specified that on Tuesday the Angolan Air Force drove away three South African planes that were intercepted while they were flying over our armed forces' positions in the Carama region in Cuenea Province. The planes were driven away toward Namibia.

The spokesman added that the three South African planes were forced to flee toward Namibia following a brief clash during which no Angolan plane engaged in this action was hit. The reasons advanced by Pretoria in an attempt to justify this new violation of Angolan airspace are only pretexts, since the SWAPO forces are conducting their operations against the South African occupation army and its repressive machinery on Namibian territory. Everybody knows that SWAPO possesses no military bases in Angola; only Namibian refugee camps are allowed in our territory by the Angolan Government, a duty recognized by the United Nations.

The racist South Africans continue to pretend that they are attacking so-called SWAPO bases in Angola whenever they violate our country's sovereignty, launch savage aggressions, commit acts of assassination against the peaceful population and cause massive destruction to Angola's social and economic infrastructures.

S. AFRICA CHARGED WITH VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE

AB071215 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Racist South African war planes have once again violated the Angolan airspace through reconnaissance flights which were operated in the Angolan Province of Huila. This was denounced by the Angolan state security minister, Col Juliao Mateus Paulo. The Angolan minister said that counterrevolutionary groups are supported by the Pretoria racist regime both in material and finance and continue to massacre the civilian populations south of our territory.

MINISTER SAYS S. AFRICAN OVERFLIGHTS CONTINUE

LD071638 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The South African Air Force continues to violate our national airspace, carrying out reconnasissance flights as far as Huila Province. The Angolan minister of state security, Col Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matroce, made this statement the day before yesterday.

The minister was referring to the financial and material support South Africa gives to the counterrevolutionary UNITA group, which continues to massacre defenseless people in southern Angola. Dino Matroce has been in that province since the day before yesterday in his capacity as People's Assembly deputy for the area. He is accompanied by the ministers of justice and transport and communications, Diogenes Boavida and Faustino Muteka respectively.

MOZAMBIQUE

WATER RATIONED IN BEIRA FOLLOWING SABOTAGE

MB071410 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The city of Beira has imposed strict water rations following sabotage to the water supply system yesterday. A statement from the Sofala provincial council said residents would be supplied from 0500 to 0800 every morning until normal supply can be restored. It said the sabotage attack took place at 0100 yesterday morning. In this attack, the armed bandits have again made the people their target, it said, referring to the South Africa-sponsored (Kizumba's) terrorist gang.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS GROMYKO, OTHERS AT UN

EA072324 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano held a meeting in New York yesterday with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, with whom he analyzed the existing relations between the two countries. During the meeting both ministers expressed their determination to continue to work to reinforce and further consolidate the friendship existing between Mozambique and the USSR. They also examined the situation in Southern Africa and agreed that it is worsening in the face of increasing belligerence by imperialism, which is using South Africa as a launching pad to attack countries of the region -- namely, Mozambique -- to try to divert them from the development path they have freely chosen.

Earlier, the Mozambique foreign minister held meetings in New York with his GDR and Bulgarian counterparts, with whom he discussed the international situation, in particular the situation in Southern Africa, as well as bilateral relations.

FRELIMO ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN CELLS

MB071406 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The Frelimo Party has announced immediate measures to strengthen the role of the party cells in both private and [word indistinct] state-run enterprises. In a statement issued yesterday the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee said company directors have been putting obstacles in the way of political workers. In private firms, active party members are sometimes transferred, obviously by managers who want no interference in the way they run their company. In state companies, the statement said directors who are party members at times stay away from party cell meetings and try to control the work of the cells from a distance.

To correct this situation, the Frelimo Secretariat issued a set of directions that aim to guarantee the direct participation of the party cell in running both private and state companies. This policy will be supervised by the Frelimo district commission which will also be strengthened. The directions follow recent criticism of the lack of initiative and dynamism at the grassroots level. Yesterday's statement said the situation reflects the continuing class struggle within Mozambican society and the persistence of autocratic and antipopular atitudes among people in leading positions.

Party Cells To Be Purged

EA071346 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The Frelimo Central Committee has ordered its Secretariat to take immediate corrective measures to end the inefficient functioning of some party cells.

A communique from the Central Committee Secretariat, issued yesterday on the radio program "The Voice of Frelimo," pointed out that initially, and in preparation for the fourth congress, a broad process for the revitalization of party cells should be mounted in order to ensure that their ranks are purged and that they function correctly.

The communique added that the 10th session of the Frelimo Central Committee noted that there are sectors where cells do not perform their vanguard function adequately or in a dynamic way.

NAMIBIA

SADF DESTROYS 'LARGE' SWAPO SUPPLY CONVOY

AB072019 Paris AFP in English 1838 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 7 (AFP) -- A small South African combat unit has destroyed a large supply convoy of the Namibian nationalist Southwest Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) deep inside neighbouring Angola, Namibian radio reported here today.

He radio said the commander of the unit (?said in an) inteview he had been ordered to disrupt SWAPO's logistic supplies in southern Angola, with supply convoys as the specific target.

The united aid an [words indistinct] and destroyed nine heavy lorries carrying weapons, ammunition and equipment, the commander said. The united suffered no casualties and returned safely to base.

Earlier this week South African Defence Forces [SADF] claimed to have destroyed an Angolan MiG over southern Angola. The claim was denied today by Angola.

ALLIANCE PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR U.S., BRITAIN

MB070658 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Mr Kuaima Riruako, president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and member of the Council of Ministers of South-West Africa, last night left on a 2-week official visit to the United States and Britain. Mr Riruako will have talks with senior government officials and business leaders. He will probably also have consultations with members of the Western contact group on the progress which is being made toward a settlement in South-West Africa. Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Council of Ministers, will later join Mr Riruako in Washington.

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF REFUSES TO COMMENT ON CAPTURED SOVIET

MB070950 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Oct 82 p 2

[By Joubert Malherbe]

[Text] The South African Defence Force yesterday refused to comment on the fate of the pilot of the MiG aircraft which SAAF Mirages shot down over southern Angola on Tuesday.

A spokesman said there was nothing to add to the statement which the chief of the defence force, General Constand Viljoen, issued on Tuesday evening.

The SADF also refused to identify, "for security reasons", the pilots of the two Mirages involved in the dogfight.

The announcement said: "The SAAF aircraft were attacked by four MiGs. One MiG was shot down and the others immediately broke off the contact."

The general said a SAAF reconnaissance aircraft, escorted by two warplanes, was on a reconnoitre of a build-up of missile installations, SWAPO concentrations and logistical installations in the area.

The SADF spokesman also refused to comment on the whereabouts of Warrant-Officer Nicolai Pestretsov, the Russian soldier who was captured during the Operation Protea raid into Angola.

He said W/O Pestretsov was a prisoner of war.

ANGOLAN VERSION OF DOGFIGHT QUESTIONED

LD072248 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] A spokesman for the South African Defense Force says the Angolan Government is ignorant of events in its country and armed forces. The South African Defense Force was reacting to the denial issued by the Angolan Defense Ministry today that a Soviet-made MiG fighter was shot down by a South African aircraft in southern Angola this week.

Angola said that its air force had chased off three South African aircraft after a brief dogfight on Tuesday during which an Angolan MiG fighter had been shot at.

The South African Defense Force spokesman said the Angolan statement was proof that the Angolan Government either did not know what was going on in its country and in its own armed forces or it was an attempt to disguise a loss.

DOWNED ANGOLAN PLANE REPORTEDLY MIG-21

MB071058 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Oct 82 p 23

[From the "Background to the News" column by Andrew Walker: "SAAF Kills Late-Model MiG"]

[Text] The Angolan aircraft shot down in a dogfight with South African Air Force interceptors over southern Angola yesterday was a sophisticated MiG21 fighter, according to reliable sources.

Angola is known to possess both obsolete MiG17s and about 40 of the newer, more potent, MiG21s.

Military sources said it was safe to assume that the aircraft involved in yesterday's battle were Soviet-built MiG21s and South African Mirage interceptors.

This was the second MiG21 to have been downed by Mirages in less than a year.

Before the first was shot down last November, the South African Air Force had not been involved in a dogfight since the Korean war of 1950-53.

Last November's dogfight -- in which one of two MiGs was shot down and the other allowed to escape -- was the first air battle of the 16-year-old Namibian bush war.

It took place about 200 km inside Angola but the SADF has not said where yesterday's dogfight took place.

However, observers point out that it is significant that the fight took place while South African aircraft were reconnoitering a buildup of missile site and SWAPO concentrations.

Following raids such as last August's large-scale Operation Protea SADF attack on SWAPO camps, SWAPO has had to build its bases far from the Namibian border. It is likely then that yesterday's dogfight also took place deep inside Angola, say observers.

The fact that Angola sent four of its fighters to intercept the South African aircraft -- a reconnaissance aircraft and two escort fighters -- also seems to indicate a stiffening of Angola to resolve to protect SWAPO emplacements.

Previous SADF operations have shown, say observers, that South Africa is not prepared to allow Angolan radar and missile emplacements to hinder preemptive strikes against SWAPO camps.

Before the start of Operation Protea SAAF aircraft knocked out two radar emplacements before troops and aircraft moved in against SWAPO camps.

FIVE MINISTERS CUT TIES WITH WHITE CHURCH

MB071246 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Five Dutch Reformed Church ministers have cut their lifelong ties with the white church. The ministers have joined the non-racial Nederduits Gereformeerde Sendingkerk [the Dutch Reformed Mission Church, the nonwhite wing of the Dutch Reformed Church].

This has been announced at the church's synod which ended last night. The men do not believe in separate churches for the different race groups. They have now joined more than 90 of their colleagues who over the years have forfeited their status in the Dutch Reformed Church for the same reason.

The ministers are Jan de Waal of Wynberg, Dirk Marais of Montague, Petrus Foure of Stellenbosch, Petrus Schroeder of Richmond and Willem Conradie of Windhoek.

URANIUM ENRICHMENT PROCESS RECOGNIZED 'SUCCESS'

MB080814 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The managing director of the uranium enrichment corporation, Dr Wally Grant, says foreign countries realize now that the country's uranium enrichment process is South African and that it is a success.

Speaking at the Stellenbosch branch of the Academy of Science and Art, Dr. Grant said political pressure had almost destroyed all cooperation between South Africa and overseas in the field of nuclear power.

He said South African industries were particularly creative; however, the provision of nuclear power fuel remained a problem. As the demand for electricity increased, nuclear energy would probably have to be used to a greater extent.

South Africa, as well as countries abroad, had an enormous trust in nuclear power, he said.

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER PRIVATE FILM COMPANY

MB070925 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] An unprecedented "de facto" take-over of a private company, Central Film Laboratories (Pvt) Ltd in Harare, by a government ministry has been raising eyebrows in financial circles here and abroad since January.

The take-over was confirmed in the annual report and accounts for the year ending June 1982 published recently by the parastatal industrial development corporation, which holds 51 percent of the $500,000 paid-up share capital of the CFL.

Commenting on its "profitable" subsidiary, the report noted that the CFL premises "were taken over as a de facto arm" of the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications after the minister, Dr Nathan Shamyurarira, had "expressed his desire" in 1981 to incorporate the film processing facilities of the company within his ministry's programme for media development and adult literacy, said the report.

But so far no financial arrangements for the take-over have been agreed. The report said that the corporation was negotiating with the ministry for a fair price for the shares. It is not known when these negotiations will be concluded.

However, the physical take-over of the company became an accomplished fact when men from the ministry moved in to run the CFL company in January.

Effectively heading the company since January is Mr E. Moyo, a deputy secretary in the Ministry of Information, who is acting as chief executive of CFL, and his colleague Mr Charles Ndhlovu, formerly of ZTV [Zimbabwe television] and the production services, now the deputy chief executive of CFL.

Asked if the ministry had any legal authority over the company until a price acceptable to the majority shareholders had been agreed, he said: "The situation is, as stated in our report, a de facto take-over".

But he said this could not be construed as an action amounting to the nationalisation of a private company by the government.

"What happended was that representatives of the ministry came in to run the company in January on a de facto basis subject to price negotiations. But those negotiations have still not been concluded."

He said he was merely outlining the present legal position and could not comment further.

Asked if the ministry had "jumped the gun" in taking over a company before price negotiations were concluded, he agreed that certain assumptions had been made and authority was taken over the company before legal and financial matters were satisfactorily settled. Price negotiations were still continuing, he said.

PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS TO INCREASE 8 OCT

AB070902 Paris AFP in English 0849 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Harare, 7 Oct. (AFP) -- The price of Zimbabwe's staple foods of maize meal, bread and cooking oil will be raised tomorrow as a result of a government decision to try to cut down consumption and give better distribution. Details of the price rises are to be announced in the government gazette tomorrow.

The government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has decided on the price rises to limit consumption so that the foods would be more readily available in stores, especially in rural areas.

"We hope that the new price increases will make more essential commodities available on the shelves," Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce John Landau said. He said sporadic shortages of these goods were caused by increased demand due to a significant increase in wages since the advent of black majority rule in April 1980.

The minister yesterday also said that food aid was being distributed to drought-stricken areas of southern Zimbabwe.